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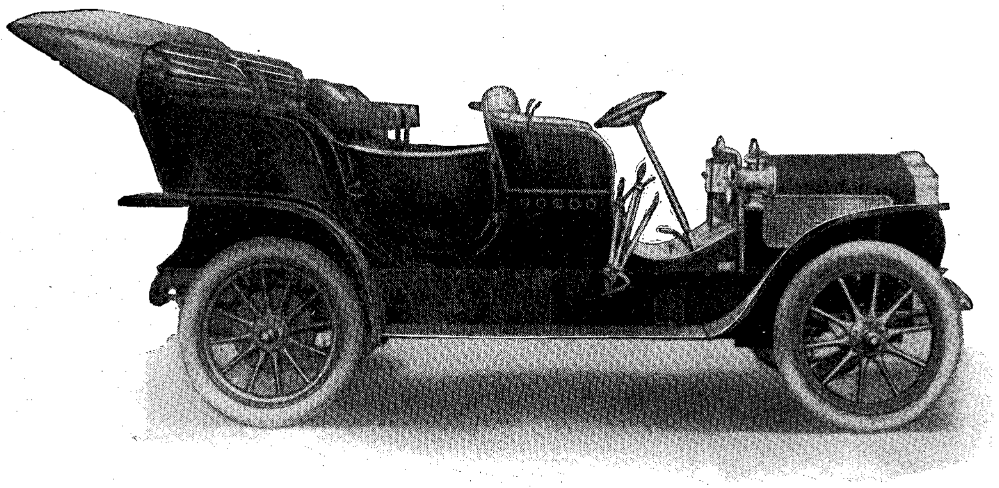

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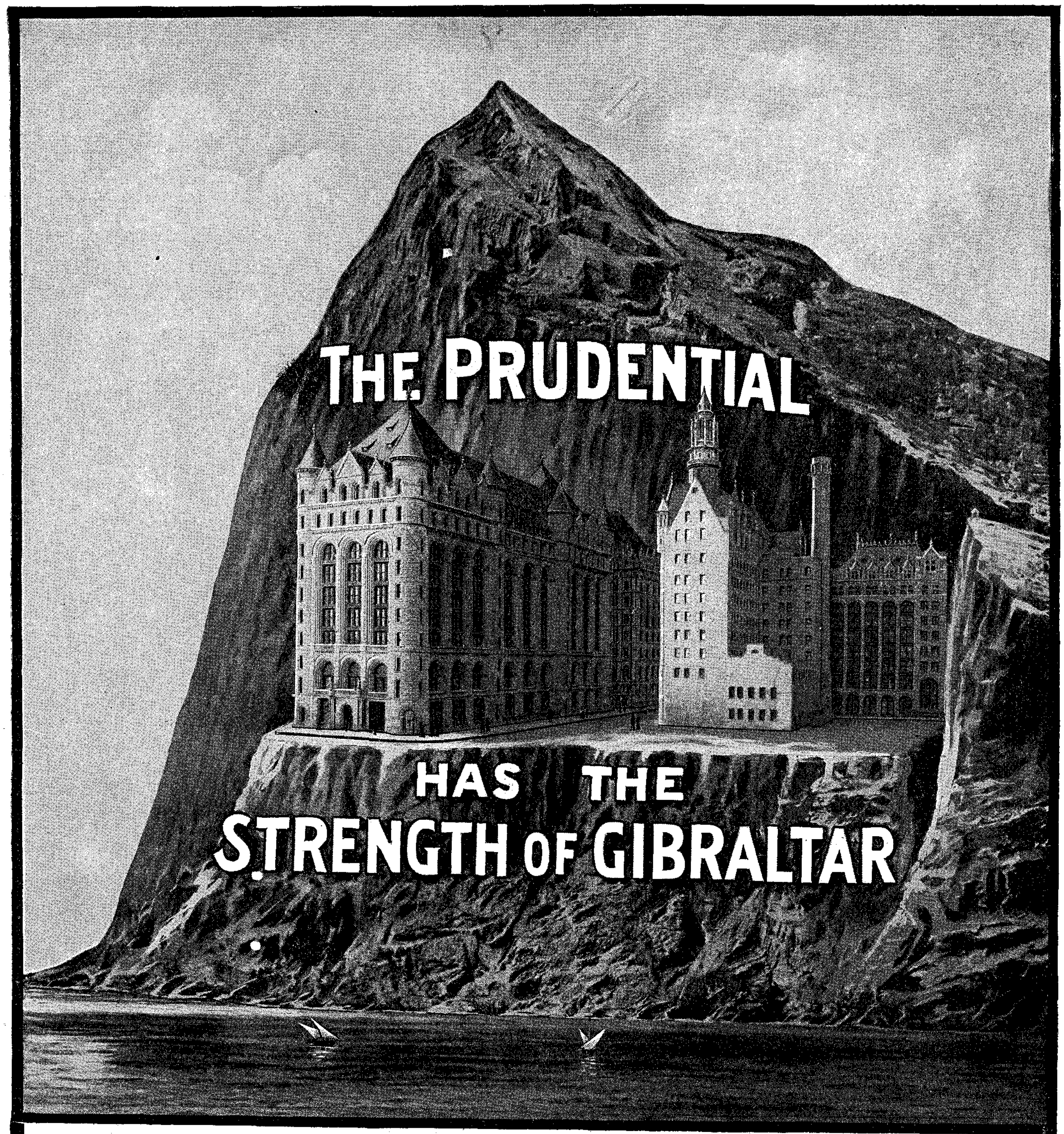

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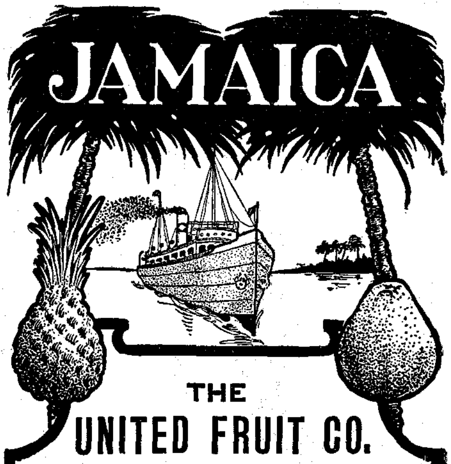

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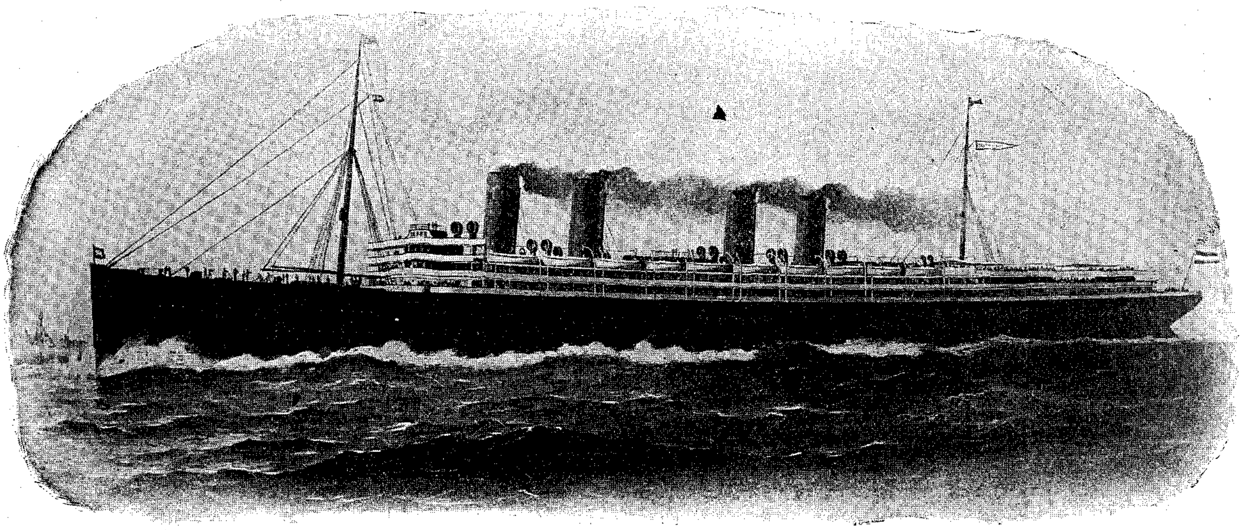

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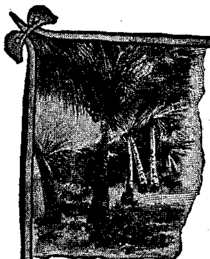

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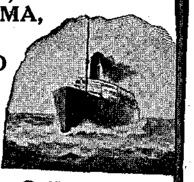

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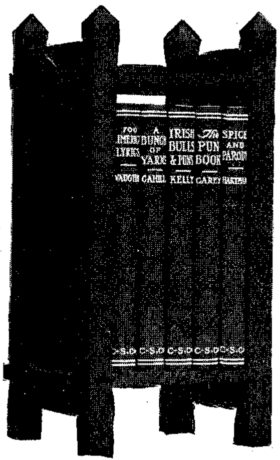

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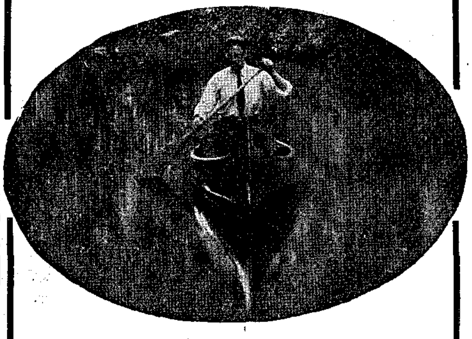

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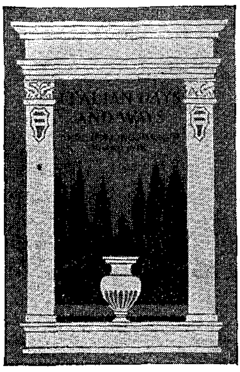

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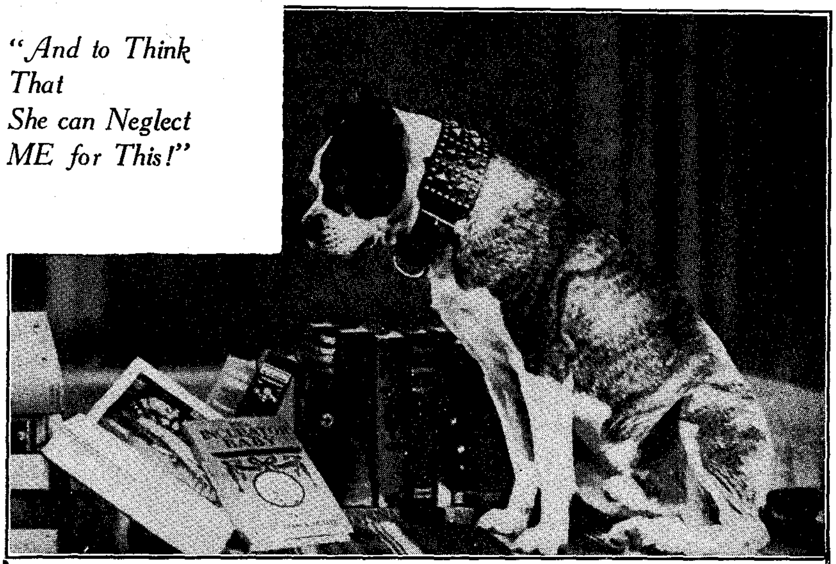

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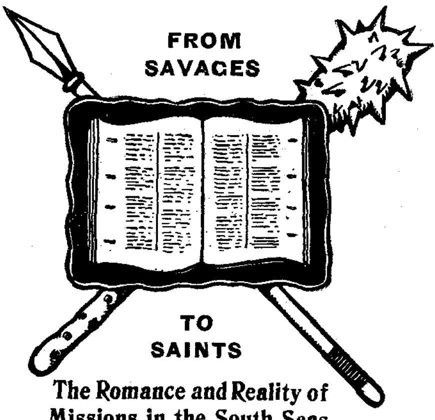

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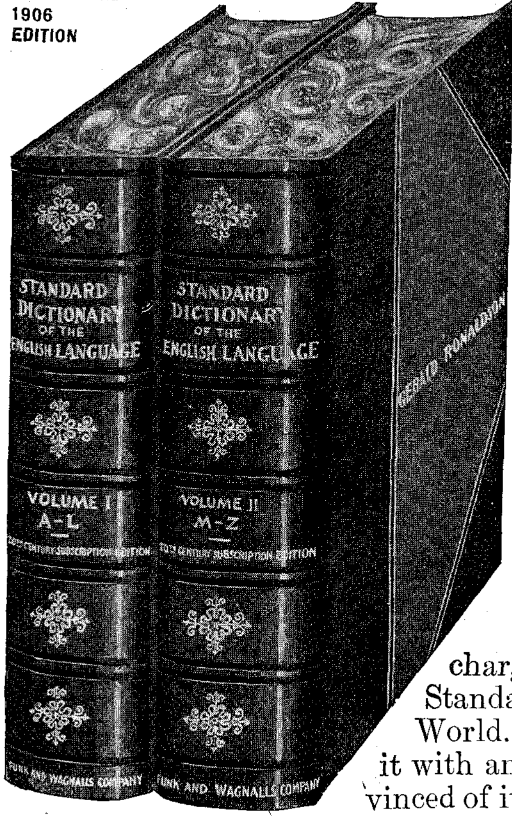
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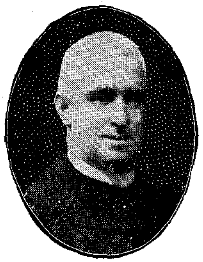
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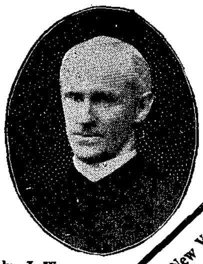
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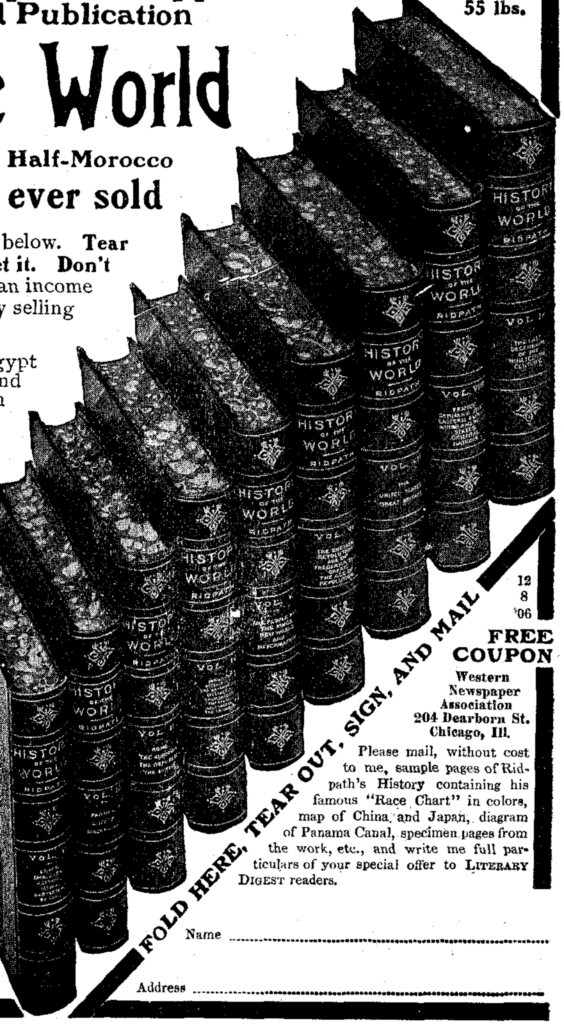

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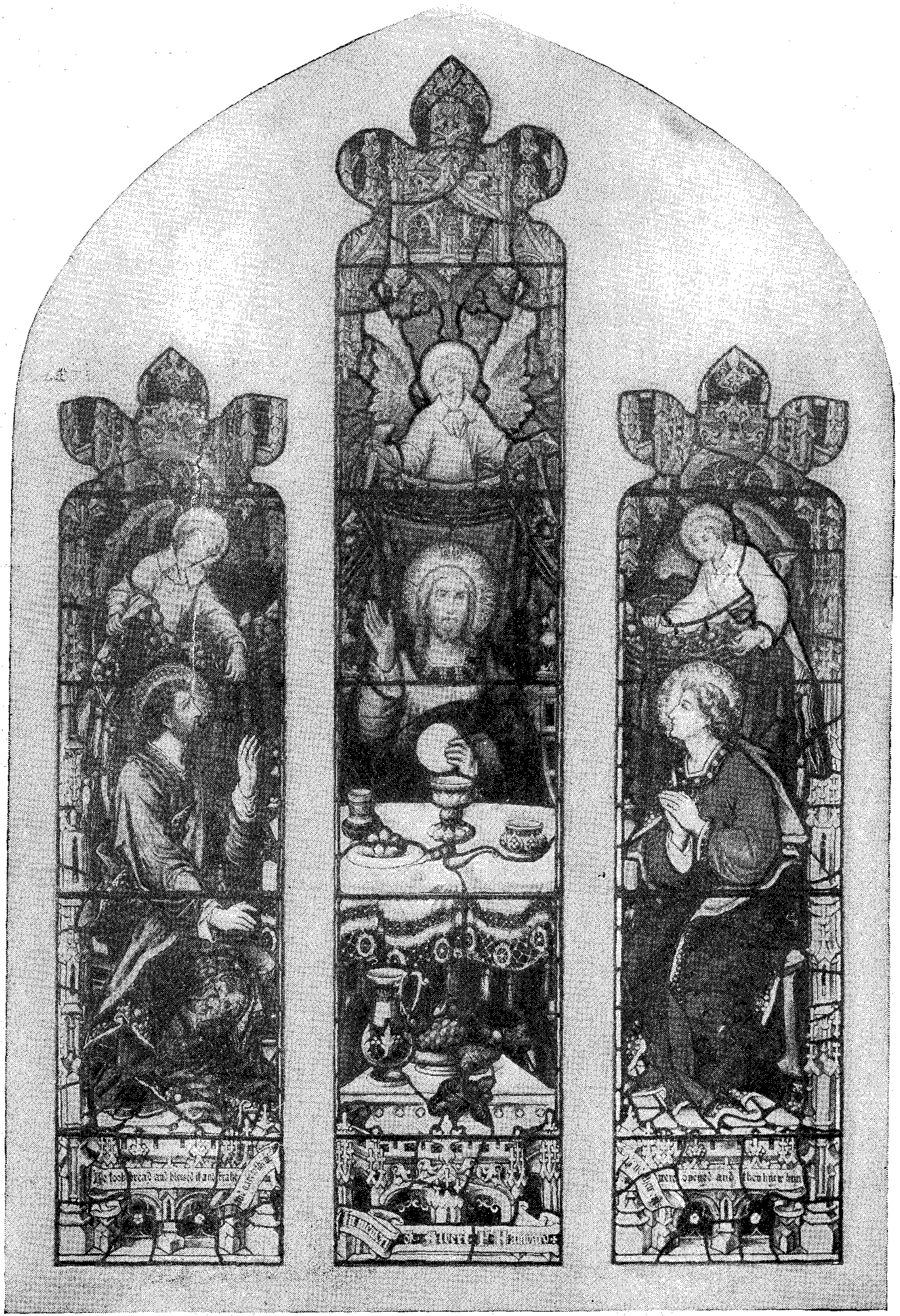

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PUBLIC OPINION combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., No. 23 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 868

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE BOOM IN MINING SPECULATION.

HARD on the heels of the recently subsided boom in real-estate speculation the market is swept by a wave of enthusiasm for mining-stock investments. Gript by the excitement of a mining boom which is without parallel during the past quarter of a century, the whole country, as a contemporary puts it, "is becoming literally mad over the craze to own some sort of a hole in the ground which might turn out to be a second Nipissing or repeat the fortunes of the great Bonanza." The discovery, coincident with an advance in the price of copper from twelve cents to over twenty cents per pound, of new copper-beds in Montana, Nevada, Utah, Michigan, Arizona, Mexico, and elsewhere; the opening up of new gold-fields in Nevada, Mexico, and Alaska; and the sensational success of the Nipissing silver-mines at Cobalt, Ontario, have combined to capture the public imagination and to make an opportunity of which various "wild-cat" mines have been not slow to avail themselves. This opportunity offered the richer harvest owing to the prevailing and unprecedented prosperity of the country, a prosperity which has greatly swelled the ranks of the small investors. The story of the resultant boom is told in a series of articles in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, from which we gather the following salient facts. The initial and authentic boom in copper, with its inevitable accompaniment of doubtful and seductive ventures, gave a fillip to the gold-mining industry. On top of this came the flotation of Nipissing Mines, followed shortly after by the discovery of dozens of unsuspected veins of dazzling richness, and by the meteoric flight of Nipissing shares from $5 to $34. Many fortunes have been made, and none, so far, lost, during the rise in market value of this property from $250,000 to $40,000,000. The history of Nipissing, says *The Journal of Commerce*, has probably been the largest single factor in inflaming the public's speculative impulse in the direction of mining. We read:

> "A horde of ventures have sprung up, like a fantom army, around Nipissing and in the Cobalt district, and there is every probability that speculation in these silver stocks will assume proportions contrasted with which the copper boom will look Liliputian. The statement that already 150 companies have been formed at Cobalt will excite incredulity, but in a subsequent article a detailed list, along with the capitalization, amounting to about $100,000,000, will be given. Curiously enough, the Cobalt discoveries have come at a time when silver is selling at the highest price touched since 1893, and there is likely to be a ready market for all that Canada can produce for some time to come."

Some idea of the extent of the craze for mining speculation in the East may be formed from the fact that a recent issue of a Philadelphia newspaper carried one double-page and four full-page mining advertisements, as well as smaller advertisements of the same class aggregating between eleven and twelve pages. In this connection it is interesting to note a warning uttered in the financial section of the New York *Evening Post:* "The fact that a stock has been widely advertised in the press is distinctly not in its favor; any really good mine commands subscribers to its stock without sensational appeals to an ignorant public."

The par value of the mining stocks authorized in the United States and Canada this year has been estimated as high as $900,000,000. *Bradstreet's* (financial), while admitting that "of course there are good mining stocks," points out that it requires "a very fine sense of discrimination" to enable the buyer to purchase only the stable and meritorious shares. This is emphasized by the $300,000 mining swindle just uncovered in Goldfield, Nev. The New York *Times*, which carries no sensational advertisements of mines and is uncompromising in its editorial attitude on the subject, quotes President Daniel Guggenheim, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, a recognized expert in mining, who says that the chances of success in a mining proposition are about 1 to 300. To quote *The Times* more fully:

> "Putting to one side all mere sham mines, of which there are a good many, and considering only those that have been fairly investigated by presumably competent scientific experts, and where surface indications of ore value have been found, Mr. Guggenheim declares that 'one in three hundred is a conservative estimate of the proportion of the prospects that eventually fulfil their promise.' He adds that 'the two hundred and ninety-nine failures are forgotten in the one success, and that one is made the bait with which the public is tempted to three hundred more ventures.' In such a maze of chance how can the ordinary investor hope to find a clue to reasonable transactions? Mr. Guggenheim has one to suggest: 'In buying into a mining property the investor should ascertain the absolute cost of producing copper at that mine, and base his purchases solely on that.' . . . . . .
>
> "The victims of this craze are not really investors. Even when they buy outright and pay cash for their stocks they do it in a mood of recklessness that makes their seeming investment a gamble. If they were to pause until they could ascertain in a trustworthy fashion 'the absolute cost of producing' the product of the mines in which they sink their money, they simply would not buy at all, or rarely, since a very small number of them have the means for intelligent investigation or would know how to use the means. Most of them are acting as blindly and foolishly as the searchers after the buried spoils of Captain Kidd, but unfortunately with greater cost and risk to themselves and even less guidance that is worth anything."

The Wall Street Journal will not admit that the mining boom is even worthy of so dignified an adjective as "speculative:"

> "It is a pure gamble, and the biggest gamble that has developed in Wall Street in years. It will hurt the great mining industry which has a splendid legitimate side, which has called into play much heroic enterprise, and which is adding immensely to the wealth of the country.
>
> "It will hurt Wall Street, because the rest of the country never takes the trouble to discriminate between what is legitimate and beneficent in Wall Street, and what is illegitimate and harmful. Surely Wall Street's reputation has suffered enough in recent

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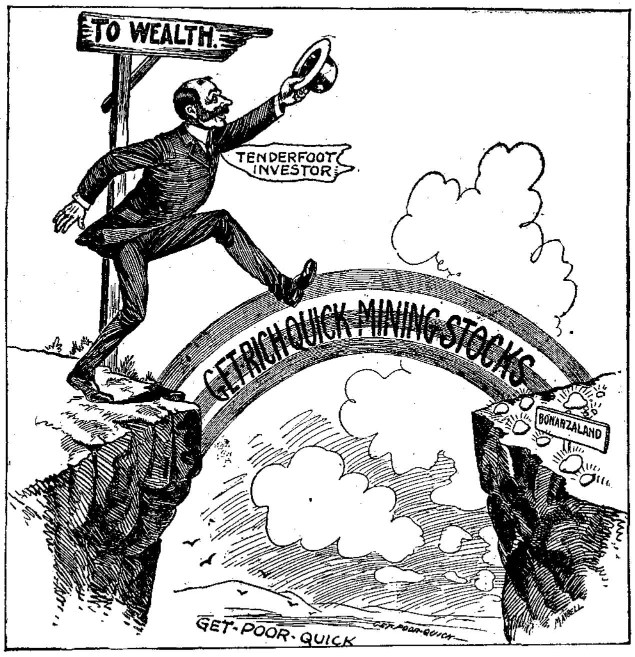
years by reason of speculative promotions and flotations, without having this new burden of odium to bear.

"A high-class mining engineer said three years ago to the writer: 'There are just two classes of persons who are entitled to enter into mining enterprises: 1. The practical miner who makes mining his life business; and 2. The rich capitalist who can afford to take extraordinary risks. For everybody else mining is a perilous gamble.'"

Over-capitalization is the evil emphasized by the Pittsburg *Leader*, which estimates that for every $3 the investors of the country put into mining shares the return from the mines will be one cent. This is due to the fact that "the promoters can get more money, get it easier and more quickly, by watering the stock than by the slow process of digging gold from the ground." In the mining regions of the West, however, the papers seem to regard the boom with less suspicion. Says *The Tribune* of Salt Lake City, Utah:



THE RAINBOW BRIDGE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"There is not the least occasion for any New York financial man or any New York financial newspaper to come to grief or wreck either in the investment of money in mines or in passing favorable opinions upon mining investments. All that is necessary to make these investments reasonably sure, and the opinions a credit to the ones who utter them, is that the same sort of preliminary investigation be made into mines that is made in any other proposition in which money or opinions seek use or expression. As a matter of fact, a very large number of mines and mining companies in this Western country do not in the least need or care for any help or favorable opinions from any New-Yorkers or any other Eastern people. The mines are their own great reward, and those who own them have no desire whatever to part with them, but are entirely willing to keep the good thing they have."

The Denver *Republican* points out that "the situation is one of which Colorado should take advantage." Thus:

"There are numerous splendid opportunities to aid by wise investment in the development of mining properties, and this is particularly the kind of investment our people should encourage. There is no special reason why the East should be induced to buy developed and producing mines, unless it be to release that much Colorado money for other purposes. What is needed is money with which to change prospects into mines; and that is why we speak of opportunities to aid in development. There is no question that there are thousands of prospect holes in this State which by good management and the use of a comparatively small sum of money could be developed into paying mines; and this is the kind of work which should be encouraged. . . . . . .

"Colorado promoters should awake to their opportunities. They should take advantage of the intense interest in mining manifested all over the East and thereby bring about large investments in the development of mining properties in this State."

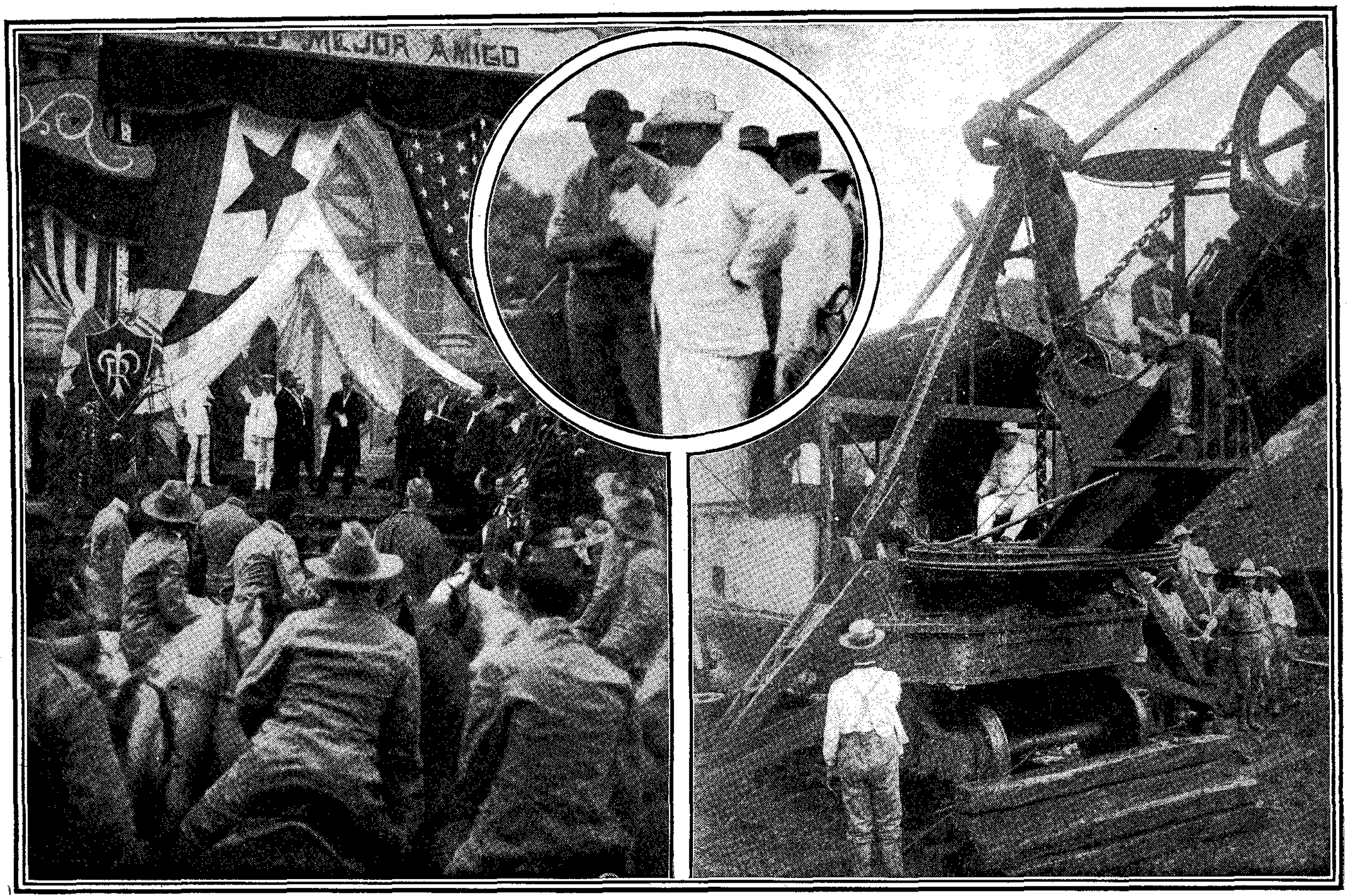
NEGRO PRESS ON "THE AMERICAN DREYFUS AFFAIR."

On the night of August 13 about a dozen negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, maddened, it is said, by the contumelious treatment accorded them by the citizens of Brownsville, Tex., where they were stationed, "shot up" that town in a sudden midnight sortie, their bullets killing one citizen and narrowly missing, in several cases, sleeping women and children. The raid did not occupy more than ten minutes, and the soldiers returned to barracks in the ensuing confusion without being identified. Yet the incident, officially known as the "Affray at Brownsville," has grown in importance until now, nearly four months afterward, it has involved the President in its toils and has divided public opinion into two camps—has resulted, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in what approximates to an American Dreyfus affair. In the first place the military authorities were baffled in all their attempts to identify and punish the guilty men by an alleged conspiracy of silence on the part of the negro troops. After repeated failures to get at the facts the matter was finally referred to the President, who, acting upon the recommendation of General Garlington—a native of South Carolina, as *The Army and Navy Journal* significantly remarks—discharged in dishonor all the men of the three companies which presumably included the offenders, at the same time debarring the discharged men from future service in the army or navy or in any government employment. The action has aroused the attention and divided the opinion of the whole country. The South, with practical unanimity, indorses tthe President's course; the civilian papers in the North express, for the most part, variously qualified disapproval; and the service organs split on the question, *The Army and Navy Register* and *Army and Navy Life* approving, while *The Army and Navy Journal* thinks that the summary discharge of the three companies "savors too much of Oriental methods to meet with the cordial approval of either civilians or the army." Some Republican papers think it "the one act in the President's career which his best friends can not justify." But as it is believed by many to have cost him the friendship of 10,000,000 negroes, special interest attaches to the chorus of protest from the Afro-American press and pulpit. Thus the Rev. Dr. F. M. Jacobs, addressing a colored congregation in New York, is quoted as saying:

"I do not believe that the President of the United States should be held up to the scorn of the world, but this action on the part of the President is a thrust at the race and seems as if a weak-kneed yield on his part to the South. It simply shows what men who are ambitious and who seek for notoriety will do. Roosevelt in his search for popularity in certain quarters forgot the brave, gallant, self-sacrificing black soldiers, some of whom are responsible for Roosevelt being alive to-day."

The Cleveland *Gazette* (Afro-American) calls upon the negroes of the country to petition the President, and, this failing, to carry the matter into the courts and to Congress; while the Boston *Guardian* (Afro-American) urges "every colored citizen, male or female," to write personal letters of protest and address them to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. *The Guardian*, which has always, however, been critical of the President, characterizes the act as one of "meanness, injustice, and unwarranted cruelty," a "monstrous breach of equity." To quote further:

"President Roosevelt's order of discharge is not only especially



PRESIDENT AMADOR WELCOMING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT PANAMA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RUNNING A STEAM-SHOVEL AT THE CULEBRA CUT.

THE PRESIDENT CROSSING THE BOUNDARY-LINE BETWEEN UNITED STATES TERRITORY AND PANAMA. THE FLAGSTAFFS MARK THE LINE.

The small circular picture shows the President talking to a canal laborer. It is copyrighted by H. C. White Co., New York. The three larger cuts are from stereographs copyrighted 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

GLIMPSES OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE CANAL.

inhuman, but is essentially unjust. The accusation is not that the men raided the citizens and shot into their houses and killed and wounded citizens; such conduct must be admitted to be deserving of some punishment and from the standpoint of unfeeling justice, of very severe punishment. In fact, the army regulations require that the officers of a regiment turn over to the civil authorities for trial all soldiers who commit a breach of the civil law. But the charge is simply that the soldiers refused to inform on their comrades. We can not find anywhere in civil or military law or practise that this constitutes a crime or an offense punishable as such. But it is not even a case where it is admitted or even claimed that the men acted against had knoweldge of the acts sought to be detected. The President sent out with his approval and therefore as his own opinion the report of the investigating officer, who says officially: 'I recognize the fact that a number of men who have no direct knowledge as to the identity of the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry who actually fired the shots on the night of August 13, 1906, will incur this *extreme* penalty.' This is an admission that the men are discharged, not for refusing to tell 'what it is known they know,' but for what it is 'reasonable to expect' they know of other circumstances indirectly or not at all connected with the raid. Such a rule has not the slightest justification in law or justice or equity. It would be an extreme usurpation of tyrannical and arbitrary power to discharge soldiers on such a ground even for the exigencies of military discipline.

"But these men have had no trial. The above language is an admission that some of these soldiers are not only innocent of the criminal act complained of, but even of knowledge of who committed it. The guiltiest of men is in justice entitled to a trial before he is condemned as guilty and certainly before he is punished. The President not only discharges these men, about which there may be some elasticity of judgment as to its legitimacy in deference to 'military discipline,' but he penalizes them. Persons, therefore, admitted by the officer inflicting punishment to be innocent of guilt either direct or indirect are punished without trial. . . . . . .

"One of the most aggravating and injurious features of the President's order is its accord with the altogether too general accepted notion among white Americans that while white men are not held responsible for the detection of white criminals, yet colored men can rightly be so held. This notion that law-abiding colored private citizens are under obligation to play detective and police officer is improper. In the South it is to be an accomplice in the murder of one's own race until the South stops lynching and grants colored men fair trials. In the North it is unfair and ridiculous. Everywhere it endangers the personal safety of innocent colored persons. The President has put all law-abiding colored people in danger by giving presidential prestige to the notion."

The Christian Index, official organ of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jackson, Tenn., while describing the discharge of the troops as "a drastic measure never before known in the history of the Government," adds that "we have unbounded faith in the rigid honesty of the President and that he intends to be fair in his dealings with all races." The New York *Age* (Afro-American) advises negroes not to enlist, and after asserting that "we love our country as much as it loves us, no more, no less," goes on to say:

> "We never believed that President Roosevelt could bring himself to adopt in the Federal service the mob-law methods of the Southern States—to punish the innocent with the alleged guilty. . . . . . .
>
> "The whole matter, coming on the heels of the Atlanta butchery, is to be regretted, because a great injustice has been done to a valiant body of men innocent of any crime, and because it has placed President Roosevelt in a false position before the country and the world, while furnishing justification to the lawless South to go ahead with the slaughter of the innocent with the guilty without 'due process of law,' upon the unheard-of principle that it is better that one hundred and fifty-nine innocent men should suffer than that one guilty one should escape."

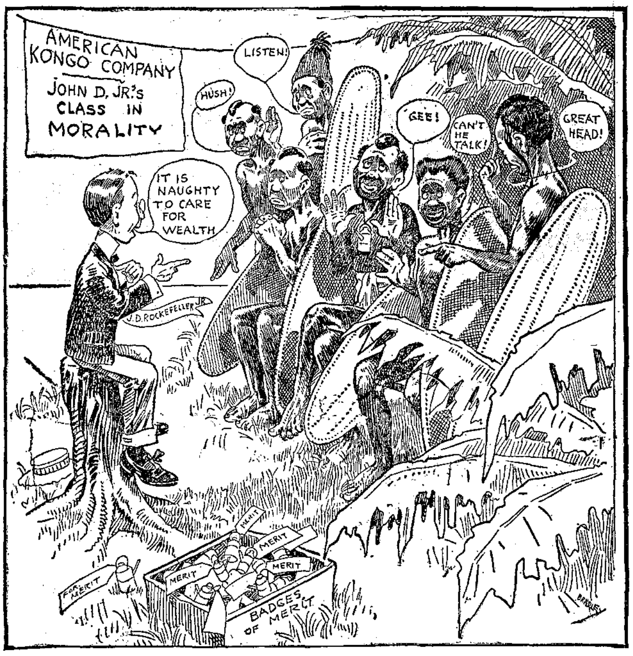
AMERICAN ENTRANCE INTO "THE AFRICAN CHAMBER OF HORRORS."

TWO incidents have recently served to refocus American attention upon that portion of Central Africa named in unconscious irony the Kongo Free State, a region around which has gathered such a cloud of sinister rumor that the name carries something of the effect of a nightmare to the imagination of the civilized world. The first is the enlistment of American capital to exploit a field from which King Leopold of Belgium has already derived what is said to be the vastest private fortune in the world; the second is the assertion in London dispatches that Great Britain will call a conference of the Powers if the present conditions in the Kongo continue. What these conditions are alleged to be may be gathered, without the horror of details, from Mr. Robert E. Park's statement that King Leopold has sacrificed the lives of fifteen million natives during his twenty years' looting of the Kongo Free State—a looting which still continues at the rate of fourteen million dollars a year. Mr. Park, who is secretary of the Kongo Reform Association, tells his story in *Everybody's Magazine*. Referring to the probability of international intervention Mr. Park writes: "Meanwhile, making the most of his opportunity, the Vampire sits sucking the life-blood of the victim that has slowly ceased to struggle. By the time the Powers have bestirred themselves to action, he, full-gorged, will fling the carcass at their feet and say: 'Take it—what is left is yours.'" Now American capital is being drawn to the Kongo as a result of a "concession" made by King Leopold to Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, whose retirement from the directorate of some twenty-six American corporations is also announced. "Mr. Ryan's new venture," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "is of a somewhat international complexion, with diplomatic as well as business aspects." Several papers suggest that Leopold's scheme is to block the way of outside interference and investigation, by involving American interests with his own profitable operations. "But Americans can share in Kongo business," thinks the paper quoted above, "without propping up a régime which most travelers briefly characterize as 'hell.'" In any event, the American Kongo Company has been incorporated at Albany, in the interest of Thomas F. Ryan, the Messrs. Guggenheim, Edward B. Aldrich, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the development of the rubber privileges; while important mineral concessions, it is rumored, will be exploited for Mr. Ryan by a foreign corporation. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

> "As compared with the minions of King Leopold, Mr. Ryan is an easy boss. If climate does not offer an insuperable obstacle to the general extension of the Equitable Life Insurance business in the Kongo, the natives will have a sure way of protecting themselves from any ruthless slaughter under his régime. And your traction magnate acquires so strong an antagonism to the cutting off of arms and legs that the feeling is bound to persist even in a country where the collection of exemplary damages is pretty nigh impossible."

The New York *Tribune* discredits the suggestion of an ulterior motive on the part of King Leopold in opening his territory to American capital. It goes on to say:

> "Nor is it supposable that Americans required any urging to enter that field of industry and commerce. It is now nearly twenty years since the late C. P. Huntington said in *The Tribune* that the best opening in the world for a young man with a little capital was to be found in rubber-plantations in Central Africa. The enormous increase in the demand for rubber since that time, and the consequent rise in its price, have abundantly demonstrated the soundness of his judgment. Nor is there any ground for fear of a reaction and the disuse of rubber. On the contrary, the advance in electrical science and industry, the multiplication of automobile vehicles, and many other developments of civilization assure an increasing demand for that article; while it is to be noted that thus far, despite innumerable experiments, no artificial substitute for it has been or seems likely to be found. The future of the rubber industry is thus amply assured, and enterprising men need no more persuasion to engage in it than they do to open up gold-mines."



THE KONGO WILL BE ALL RIGHT PRESENTLY.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a stockholder in the new American Kongo Company."

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

The Providence *Journal* considers this new move of American capital "gratifying on the score of humanity." And the Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

> "The United States is the greatest rubber-consumer of the world, absorbing nearly half the output, and the policy of the Kongo Free State, which has ruthlessly destroyed the future sources of rubber in order to reap a large and temporary profit, gives a just material ground for protest. While the United States has no right to burden itself with new and special obligations in regard to a state wholly outside of its sphere of action, it has the duty and responsibility as a great power, as was shown at Algeciras in the international conference on Morocco, of acting for the best interests of civilization."

Says the Springfield *Republican*, foreseeing a new field for

American diplomacy as well as for American capital as a result of Leopold's Kongo concessions:

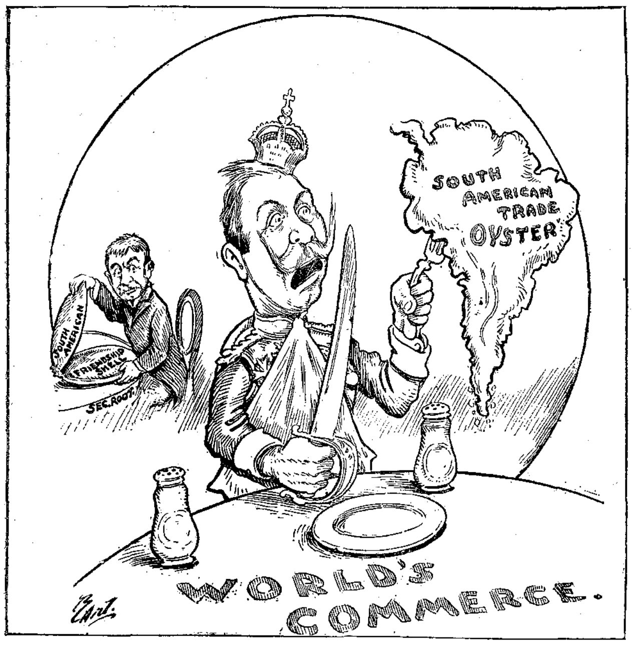
> "Viewed in a large way, the entrance of a syndicate of Americans into Central Africa for an industrial purpose so important to the great rubber-manufacturing business of this country must tend to bring Africa more and more into the field of American diplomacy. For, in these days, our syndicates abroad are quicker than foreign missionaries to demand the protection of their governments in their business operations. Our early record as a country was to bring the Africans here to work our plantations as slaves. The present movement back to Africa of the 'rubber kings' is to use Africa itself."

The New York *Press* thinks that Mr. Ryan will disapprove, on economic no less than on humanitarian grounds, of such prevailing atrocities as the cutting off of the hands of the natives who fail to bring in their full share of rubber. Therefore—

> "it may be, in sober truth, that what civilization refused to do in the name of humanity may now be accomplished by an enlightened cupidity. Altho it is no more to be expected that slavery in the Kongo will be abolished than that Ryanism will mutualize the Equitable, still the conditions under which the fortunes of Leopold and his American partner are to be swollen ought to be made less shocking and more profitable."

SHIP SUBSIDIES TO CATCH SOUTH-AMERICAN TRADE.

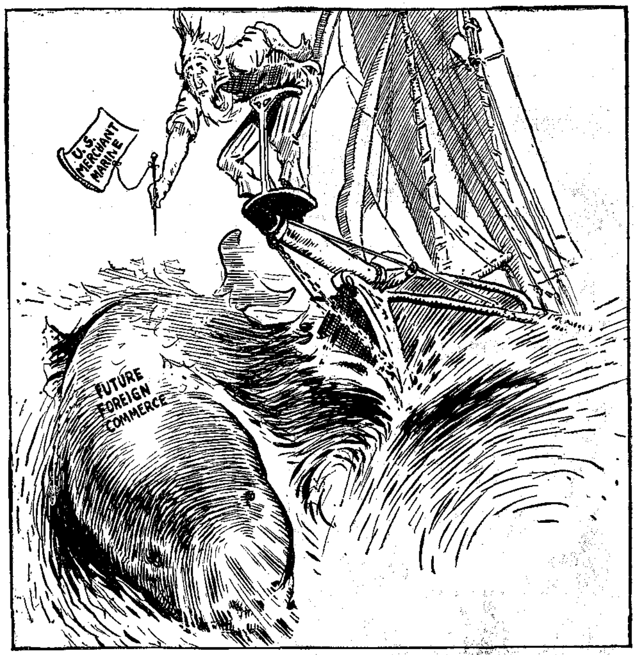
A DETERMINED effort will be made this winter, according to expert observers at Washington, to "jam through" the Ship-subsidy bill that was approved by the Senate last session and is now awaiting action by the House. The Washington correspondents practically agree on this point. And Secretary Root's speeches at Kansas City and St. Louis are taken to mean that the tremendous power of the Administration will be behind the measure. Kansas City and St. Louis were selected for the delivery of these speeches, many are remarking, because the opposition to subsidies has come largely from the Middle West, and Secretary Root was selected as speech-maker because he has just returned from South America, a continent that spends annually in Europe hundreds of millions of dollars that our merchants would like to see spent in this country. Mr. Root's argument is, in brief, that if our Government should encourage steamship lines between the United States and South America by a subsidy, the trade would begin coming our way. He also dwelt upon the need of catering to the tastes of Latin-American customers, and of extending credit systems, of establishing banks, and investing capital in those countries. These latter particulars are dismissed by most papers as obvious, however, and interest is centered upon the ship-subsidy scheme.



THE OYSTER AND THE SHELL.

A condition Secretary Root is said to have faced in South America.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



A DIFFICULT TASK.

—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Turning to the press of the Middle West to see what effect the Secretary's speech has had, we find such good Republican papers as the Chicago *Tribune* and *Chronicle* and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* among the unconverted. Even Mr. Root, says the Milwaukee daily, "will find great difficulty in making many converts in the Middle West, where the great majority will hold to his own principle laid down in the same speech, that our conquests in foreign markets must result from 'a multitude of individual efforts; they can not be done by government.'" The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks similarly:

> "It is not the remoteness of the Middle West from the seaboard that has made its people either indifferent or antagonistic to the pleas of those engaged in water transportation. Their opposition to subsidies of any sort is based on their belief that business is business, and that the welfare of the entire country is not necessarily bound up in the welfare of this or that private enterprise."

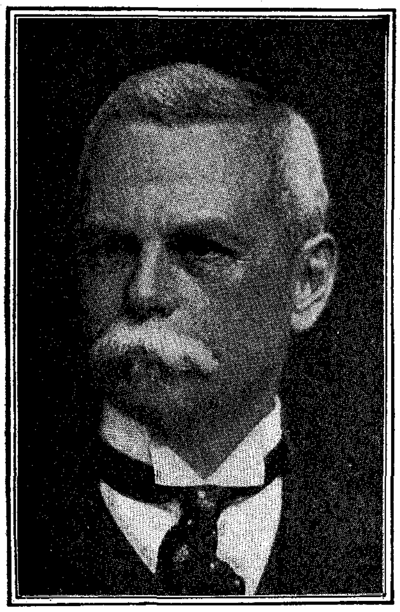
The Democratic and Independent press all over the country are berating the scheme with all the vigor of former years. The subsidy idea is "perfectly preposterous," declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.); and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) thinks it will "hardly commend itself to a people sickened unto death with the rotten jobberies contained in legislation passed in the interests of the special few." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) think a change in the tariff would help foreign trade more than subsidies would; and the Houston *Post* (Dem.) believes we would be paying too much for our whistle. Says the Houston journal:

> "This plan would involve the purchase of South-American trade at a price which would exceed its value. It would further burden the producers and consumers of the country for the benefit of those favored few for whom the Republican party can apparently never do enough.
>
> "The people are not willing to give of their substance for the benefit of the Shipping Trust. They prefer the doctrine of free ships. If it be desirable to create a merchant marine, why not admit foreign-built ships to American registry? If we can not build ships economically in this country, why not permit those

who can build them cheaply to build for us and employ our capital and energy in lines which afford a profit?"

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) vigorously assails what it calls the "hot-house plan" of nurturing our commerce. "You can create a merchant marine that way, we doubt not," it says, "but is it worth the cost?" Further regarding this policy it observes:

> "We believe it is not only vicious, but futile. It is absurd to discourage trade by one statute, and then hire men to engage in it, at the public expense, by another statute. It is clumsy, it is costly, it is extravagance, it is waste, it is unthrift, and it is not only bad economy, but it is flagrantly unconstitutional."



THE LATE SAMUEL SPENCER,

"Perhaps the greatest figure in the railroad and financial world that the South has ever produced." He was killed by a rear-end collision on the Southern Railroad, of which he was president.

On the other side the New York *Commercial* (Fin.) thinks it is "unpatriotic" and "shameful" to stand by and see our ship-owners ruined by subsidized foreign shipping without lifting a finger to help them by an equal subsidy from our own Treasury. It is "discreditable," says the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), that "our total means of direct communication with South America is a steamer line owned by Europeans and having monthly sailings," and it is "humiliating" to "consider the fact that American access to the Southern Continent is best obtained by a three-cornered journey by way of Europe." There are "political reasons, strong and convincing," for the encouragement of American steamship lines to South America, says the New York *Tribune*, but, it adds:

> "There are, in addition, commercial reasons, direct, urgent, and important. The matter is one with which commerce is directly and extensively concerned and in which it is greatly interested. In fact, the commercial interest is more immediate and direct than the political, for the political ends are to be gained only through commercial means. That is to say, our political influence is to be extended in those countries as a result of the extension of our commerce with them. A dozen steamship lines would do us no good politically if they did not carry trade. It is increase of trade which is to be sought first. That secured, the legitimate political ends which we may have in view will follow as a matter of course.
>
> "Argentina buys $100,000,000 worth of foreign goods a year and gets only $10,000,000 worth from the United States. Brazil buys $113,000,000 worth, of which only 10 per cent. comes from this country. Of Chile's $50,000,000 less than $4,000,000 comes from the United States. Little Paraguay buys only $2,270,000 worth, but gets from us only $15,000 worth. That is the story pretty much all over South Amreica. We do not say our discreditable inferiority in trade is entirely due to lack of American ships. We have ourselves frequently pointed out the other handicaps which this country suffers. But there can be no question that lack of ships under our own flag is one important reason. People in those countries say: 'Why, the United States is not worth trading with. It has no ships. We never see its flag in our ports.' It is directly and primarily for the sake of increasing our trade relation with those countries that we need steamship lines of our own; and to get and to maintain those lines it does not seem unreasonable to ask for government aid similar to and commensurate with that which it has been the custom of most other commercial countries to give to their shipping."

YET ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

ANOTHER chapter was added to the interminable tale of American railway accidents on Thanksgiving Day, a chapter distinguished from those that preceded it only by the fact that the president of the road was among the victims of the disaster. Again we are reminded that last year nearly 10,000 people were killed and not far from 100,000 maimed owing to our happy-go-lucky railroad methods. The rear-end collision which resulted in the death of President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railroad system, occurred near Lynchburg, Va. "It is by a grim irony that a railroad must sacrifice even its president on the altar of operating inefficiency," comments the New York *World*, which adds its word to the general newspaper indictment of our railroad system. After allotting the immediate blame to the train-dispatcher *The World* goes on to say that the ultimate responsibility is higher up. We read:

> "It rests in the executive offices of a road which, since its incorporation under a kindly Virginia charter twelve years ago, has been run for the aggrandizement of Wall-Street interests, with the safety and convenience of its passengers and the accommodation of shippers an after-thought. The energy of its management has been devoted to the exploitation of subsidiary properties and the acquisition of competing lines until the mileage of the system has been swollen to a total of 7,195 miles, and a capitalization of $339,000,000 in stock and funded obligations piled up. Betterments were left to the last, and the belated effort to bring the equipment to modern standards has resulted in an interruption of traffic which has been a provoking cause of accidents."

The Herald reiterates that "the whole system of railroad operation in America is wrong, terribly wrong, with its network of congested single-track roads where there should be two, and two where as much freight and as many human beings are transported as demand a four-track equipment." "Grade crossings," it adds, "are death-traps, the invention of the devil they are well called, and should be abolished throughout the country, and the single-track system everywhere should be done away with." "Lack of discipline," says the Philadelphia *Press*, is at the root of our scandalous harvest of disasters. Thus:

> "This does not happen in England, all whose mileage has block signals, and the reason it does not happen is that a strict discipline is maintained. Block signals block trains always and invariably. A signal to stop means a stop. The engineer is not demoralized by running past such signals, and the signal-man does not grow lax through seeing trains run past them 'under control.'
>
> "On American lines more or less of this sort of thing goes on. 'Test stops' are practised on well-managed roads with ample means and heavy traffic, like the stretch from New York to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania, but in spite of this the American tendency is toward the permissive treatment of block signals. Repeated inquiry after accident has shown this.
>
> "Rear-end collisions follow and sometimes a butting collision. These are certain to occur until discipline is established without exception or qualification in reference to block signals. English experience shows that this can be done. Collisions there have almost disappeared. They will here with a like practise and discipline as rigid."

For Mr. Spencer the press has nothing but praise. He was recognized as one of the foremost men in the development of the Southern States. He was elected president of the Southern Railway Company, which included the old properties of the Richmond Terminal and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia roads, in 1894. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

> "His management of the properties comprizing the Southern system is indicated in the growth of the system from 4,000 to nearly 10,000 miles of track, including its subsidiary lines, and from $4,000,000 to $12,000,000 a year net earnings. Since becoming president of the Southern Railway, Mr. Spencer was made president of the Alabama, Great Southern & Florida road, and of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas. He was a director in nine other railroads. . . . . . .
>
> "For several years Mr. Spencer had been a recognized authority

on industrial and economic questions in their relations to the Interstate Commerce laws and railroading in general. In April, 1905, he delivered a speech in Pittsburg, which was widely quoted. In it he said, referring to President Roosevelt's efforts to bring about reforms in railroad-rate regulation: 'Let the railroad men join our President in establishing a tribunal through which the nation's power can be honestly but at all times promptly and adequately exercised, that will bring peace with justice. No other peace will last. Punish offenses drastically, but in a constituted tribunal.'

"The interests of the South were always prime considerations with Mr. Spencer, and he probably did as much as any other one man to promote the South's industrial development. He was regarded as one of the most democratic railroad presidents in America. He was always ready and willing to take an employee by the hand and give him a word of encouragement."

CHRISTMAS FROM TWO ANGLES.

THE inimitable Mr. Dooley, descanting on the subject of the Christmas spirit, pictures the whole world in a clinch for three hundred and sixty-four days of the year. "A gran' rasslin'-match is goin' on in ivry corner iv th' civylyzed globe," he says, and "we're all in a tangle, fightin', quarrelin', robbin', plundhrin', or murdhrin', accordin' to our tastes." It's "what Hogan calls th' sthruggle f'r existence," he explains, and "it'll always go on while there's a dollar in the wurruld, a woman, or a ribbon to wear in our coats." But on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day, says Mr. Dooley, "suddenly we hear a voice: 'Gintlemen, gintlemen, not befure th' childher.' An' we get up an' brush th' dust off our clothes an' shake hands, pretindin' it was all fun. Th' kids have come in." Thus, with brogue and optimism, is "the children's season" painted for us in the December *American Magazine*. Turning to *The Cosmopolitan* of the same month we are confronted with another aspect of the Christmas season in its relation to childhood. Mr. Edwin Markham tells us of a "grind behind the holidays" to which few of us, probably, have hitherto given a thought—a grind which exacts toll from tired little hands and unsatisfied young lives. We read:

"Greed and Gain, grim guardians of the great god Mammon, continually cry in the ears of the poor, 'Give us your little ones!' And forever do the poor push out their little ones at the imperious ukase, feeding the children to a blind hunger that is never filled. And the spell of material things is so heavy on the hearts of all of us that scarce a protest goes up against this betrayal of youth, this sacrifice of the children in factory, store, and shop. . . . . . .

"And at Christmas time—'the children's time,' as we call it in our soft rhetoric—the march of this army of little workers is heaviest; it is then that the feet falter most wearily. You can not, in any city, at *any* season, go upon the streets too early nor too late to miss the tired recruits of this children's army. Between seven and eight in the morning, and between six and seven in the evening, you see them sprinkling the ways of traffic, flying to or from their work. But at Christmas-time this army of little conscripts suddenly increases. On the streets; in halls and elevators; in offices, stores, and cellars; in workshops and factories—in almost every industry we have built for luxury or utility, thousands of little feet and hands and brains are there to serve and suffer.

"It is, however, in the box, the confectionery, and a few other factories that the masses of the children throng. It is in these that the hours are longest, the drive hardest, and the pay scantiest. Nowhere else is there a harder fate for the little holiday-workers save only among the bundle-packers, the cash-girls, and the delivery-boys in the large retail stores.

"A thing so dainty and delicate as confectionery we are slow to associate with drudgery and weariness. The lucent, glistening piles of the Christmas shops, little delectable mountains flavored with every hiving from Attica to San Diego, and tinted and scented with the cheerful May time—all this ambrosial stuff might seem to have come, like flower and fruit and comb, out of the ever-springing joy of nature. Yet this trade, which employs more people than milling, canning, or meat-packing, is one of the industries in which little children are found to be most efficient and desirable. The candy-factory of the cheaper grade is a place swarming with little ones, especially girls. It is a place where children are worked cruelly long hours to fill orders; where the work is murderously monotonous; where health and character are broken down.

"Three months before Christmas the smaller confectionery establishments call in troops of little children and begin full work and overtime work, making ready for this brave pomp of the holidays. There must be preparation for the bulging paper sack and the swollen tarlatan bag of the Christmas-tree, for the bottle of striated sticks, and the pudgy 'sucker' with its noble lasting quality. Tons upon tons of candy must be prepared for the holiday markets. What irony of civilization is this—one band of children wasting their bodies and souls to make a little joy for the rest! What sardonic mind conceived this caricature of justice, this burlesque of life? . . . . . .

"In the East-Side box-factories the children, in the Christmas season, begin their work at seven-thirty and keep it up till nine at night, Sundays included. From seven-thirty to nine at night! Reader, do you take into your heart how long these hours are for little fingers and little feet? But how are these tired workers kept at the wheels? You will not believe me when I tell you that the factory doors are locked to keep the little wage-slaves at their tasks till the factory pasha is satisfied with his day's profits. Louis Shrednick, who has worked for years in these American dungeons, says that, in 'rush' seasons, 'the children are locked in so they shall not go home till the master's work is done.' The secretary of the Hebrew Trades confirms this astounding statement. Here is impressment of American citizens! Here is the outrage that in 1812 we thought it worth while to go to war about! What is 1907 going to do about it?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CAIN, cane, and hurricane—that's the Cuban crop.—*Houston Chronicle*.

THE effect will be the same whether it be spelled "kist" or "kissed."—*Rochester Post-Express*.

INVESTORS should not forget that the same letters are used in spelling melon and lemon.—*New York Evening Mail*.

FROM this distance, San Francisco is beginning to look like a denatured American city.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE financial column says that 'money is easy.' But the trouble is, the men who have it are not.—*Cleveland Leader*.

WHEN you hear Wall Street crying for currency reform, wink one eye—but keep the other wide open!—*Atlanta Constitution*.

SPAIN'S new warships will be equipped with American machinery. The hair of the dog is good for the bite.—*Indianapolis Morning Star*.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS says that useless noises are irritating. Everybody is taking a shot at La Follette nowadays.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

BURGLARS entered the Standard Oil offices in Buffalo the other day. The amount of their loss is not reported.—*New York Evening Mail*.

IF Senator Beveridge can abolish child labor he should be able to get elected to something good as soon as the coming generation arrives.—*Chicago Daily News*.

STANDARD OIL has declined on the New York Exchange. It is believed this is the first instance in which the Standard ever declined anything.—*Los Angeles Express*.

IF the democratic party wants to get together for the spring election it should start now, for the different factions have a long way to travel.—*Chicago Daily News*.

BURGLARS are now welcome in Chelsea, Vt. One of them was shot there a few nights ago, and the $118.20 found in his pockets was put into the town treasury.—*Cleveland Leader*.

A RAP AT SOMEBODY.—Sharks Bay, Australia, got an earthquake shock yesterday. Thus far no grafters have called for funds for the alleged benefit of the sharks.—*Chicago Daily News*.

THE increasing number of outspoken critics on American life and manners is remarkable, and includes such recent additions as B. B. Odell, Maxim Gorky, and Count Boni.—*New York Commercial*.

IT is gratifying to hear that so many big corporations contemplate an increase in their employees' wages. This will help the workingman to pay the higher prices charged for almost everything he uses.—*Providence Journal*.

WORKS OVERTIME.—"All he does is to draw dividends," says the vice-president of Standard Oil, of John D. Rockefeller, and he might have added that he is the most incorrigible violater of the eight-hour labor day in the world.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

PREELECTION SEETHINGS IN RUSSIA.

REPEATED and explicit statements by Premier Stolypine have removed all doubt in Russia of the Government's intention to fulfil the promise to order another national election and summon the Douma to meet next March. All the writers and correspondents agree that the Empire has been greatly relieved and reassured and that comparative quiet prevails now, for the first time in two years. Active preparations for the campaign and contest are in progress, the Government not being idle. It has been preparing bills for the Douma and issuing reform ukases, chiefly in the interest of the peasants. The latest and most important granted religious freedom to the "Old Believers" sect, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents and is very powerful in certain parts of Russia. But the Government has raised a storm in advanced Liberal and "Leftist" circles by the "interpretations" of the electoral law which it is charged with having influenced the Senate to render. The *Riech* (St. Petersburg) says that these interpretations will have the intended effect of disfranchising a considerable section of the voters in those classes which sympathize with the progressive-constitutional movement. The *Strana* (of the same city) denies the legal authority of the Senate to change the suffrage system by "interpretation." It asserts that its rulings will not bind the Douma and hopes to see them nullified. It even advises the disfranchised elements to evade the "misconstrued law" as laid down by the Senate, and points out methods of evasion.

The rulings thus assailed are as follows:

> "That peasants who are not residents of their communes and tillers of the soil shall not be regarded as peasants within the meaning of the law and shall not be able to vote for peasant electors nor stand as peasant candidates.
>
> "That city employees, locomotive engineers, other trainmen, and employees on the state railroads generally have not the right to vote as workmen."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) argues at length that the Senate has given a correct interpretation of the law and, moreover, has not really disfranchised either peasants or city workmen, other than state employees of certain classes. Those who can not vote as members of one class, it says, will in most cases vote as members of some other class. The government organs also deny vigorously that the Ministry has used any pressure to obtain the challenged rulings from the Senate.

Aside from this question of suffrage restriction by "interpretation," the St. Petersburg press is attacking Premier Stolypine's remark to a correspondent that, while constitutional government is a fact in Russia, parliamentary government, with "responsible cabinets," a government party, and a government "opposition," is impossible in Russia, as she is without local self-government, a public opinion, and strong parties. The Liberal papers ridicule the distinction and argue that, on the contrary, the things that Russia lacks make responsible government a necessity. A surprizing fact is that the *Novoye Vremya*, which is a semi-official organ, allows one of its leading writers, Mr. Menshikoff, to take the same view in a series of outspoken and strong articles. In one he attacks the Stolypine profession of "independence of all parties." The Ministry, he says, can not govern in a vacuum; it must have supporters in the Douma; it must have the power of legislation. It needs a majority, and can obtain it legitimately, he says. Without a majority, all its reforms and promises would not save it from impotence. Menshikoff then proceeds to argue as follows for parliamentary and "responsible" government in Russia, in accordance with the "Cadet" program:

> 'In Western Europe, where a ministry is not responsible to parliament, but to the monarch alone, it is subject to a strong social control and responsible to the conscience of the nation. What is the case with us? For a century our ministers have been responsible to the monarch, and with what result? And what may we expect from a 'responsibility' which throws the blame for all its blunders, stupidity, and indolence on that authority which is really without responsibility and should remain so? . . . . . .
>
> "We are told that even in the United States the cabinet is not responsible to Congress, but only to the President; but it is forgotten that they have a republic over there, and that the President is responsible to the electorate. The President is not a law-maker; he has only a suspensive veto, and even that can be overridden. With such guaranties, what need is there for ministerial responsibility?"

Menshikoff demands concessions to the Cadets and says that reconstruction and peace in Russia demand "a finished constitution," with a ministry representing the country and the Douma majority.

Meantime the Cadets, tho ostensibly outlawed as a "revolutionary" party, are organizing their strength for the next election. They have decided, for tactical reasons, to nominate for the Douma no one who has signed the Viborg manifesto calling for passive resistance to the Government. The "Loyalists" and "Monarchists" are also hastily organizing and trying to commit Stolypine to their doctrines. In this they are unsuccessful, the Premier adhering to his belief in constitutional reform and progress through liberal legislation.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FINANCIAL OCTOPUS IN FRANCE.

THE whole savings of the French people are in the hands of three or four united financial establishments at Paris, which have branches all through the country and whose agents dictate to investors what securities they should purchase. This financial trust has crowded out all competition such as would be engaged in by local independent banks. These have been eliminated in France. The financial press of France and the brokers of the Bourse are all merely agents of the Financial Trust. The first result is that as this trust prefers to make enormous foreign loans at a high interest, the fostering of local industries by loans made to domestic companies is prevented. Worse than all, the savings of the French people are risked, as in the case of the Egyptian Sugar Refineries to which the trust made a large loan. When the refineries failed, the public lost from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. Such is the substance of an article in *La Revue* (Paris) signed "Lysis," and published apropos of the last French loan to the Russian Government, which the writer severely condemns. He advocates national interference in the banking business of Paris, and says:

> "The conclusion of a new Russian loan presents such terrible problems that we really believe the time has now come when the representatives of the country ought to interfere. Should not the parties in power rise up in opposition to a loan which seems likely to reinforce the efforts of the counter-revolutionists? From another point of view, a patriotic regard for the people's interests, is it not a matter of conscience to do so, when the desperate condition of Russian finances is taken into account? When France has already lent Russia $2,400,000,000, can she afford to make her another considerable loan?"

He admits that Russia has so far been able to pay the interest on her Government bonds, but avers that the new loans are used to pay the interest on the old. Such loans can hardly be called safe. The main cause of the rash investment of the French public's money in these risky foreign securities springs from the existence of a monopoly, "an absolute monopoly of financial opportunities and activities in France." This he explains as follows:

> "In England the great banks number some 24, each of which has about 100 branches. These banks are perfectly independent of each other. In Germany there are 54 important and autonomous

banks, divided into seven affiliated groups, these groups being completely independent of each other. In France, if we except two special establishments which do not make loans, namely, the Bank of France and the Crédit Foncière, all our financial power is centralized in and monopolized by four institutions, the Crédit Lyonnais, the Société Generale, the National Bank of Discount, and the Crédit Industriel et Commercial. With these is associated the Bank of Paris and the Low Country. Now these banks form a company or trust and make all the great foreign investments of the country in union. It is interesting to notice how this great Financial Trust is constituted, the manner in which it is manipulated, and the consequences which result from its operations."

In the first place, it has 498 agencies and offices in France. Its officers dictate or advise the securities to be taken up by its customers. Very often the director of a branch is the financial father confessor of the capitalist. These branches act under orders from headquarters, so that "in every corner of France, on any given day, the capitalist public is given the same advice to buy or sell." While the profits of vast foreign loans are enormous, continues this writer, the French people in general do not benefit proportionately. The French people are indeed utterly at the mercy of corporations working in combination and "shaving" to a merciless and shameless degree the very securities which they accept from such a borrower as Russia. Such at least is the statement made by the Russian Finance Minister, who charges the Parisian financiers with handing in cash to the Russian treasury no more than about three-fifths of the face value of the bonds issued. The balance does not benefit the people who invest in these securities, but merely the corporations who negotiate the loans. To quote in substance:

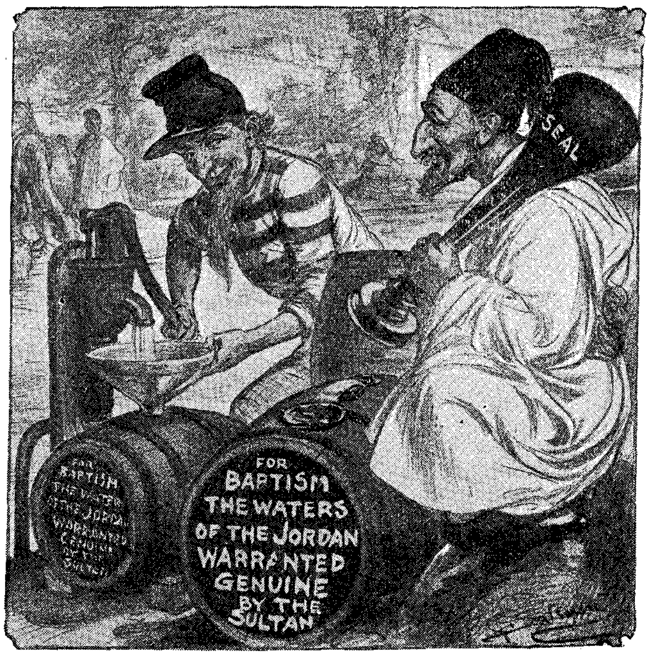
The excessive and gigantic character of the returns made by the trust through foreign investments will be seen if we mention the fact that when a loan of $550,000,000 was made by France, Russia, according to Mr. Kokovtsoff, in the Paris *Temps*, only received $338,500,000. Who pocketed the difference? The French people who invested their earnings with the trust got nothing of these extraordinary profits. The French people suffered from the same abuse as did the Russian borrowers. This was, indeed, what might have been expected.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRO-GERMAN FEELING IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

WHILE some French writers are crying out for *revanche*, and are urging the recovery of the two forfeited provinces secured to Germany by Bismarck's iron hand of diplomacy, Alsace-Lorraine is flourishing under German administration, is acknowledging the advantages of German industrial law, and looking with disgust at the enforcement of the Separation law in France. This information is vouchsafed by *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), a paper inspired by the German Government. The anti-German feeling in the annexed provinces was most virulent and uncompromising among the French Ultramontane Monarchists of the *bourgeoisie*. These were inspired by their priests, whose patriotism was centered in loyalty to France, as a province under the Pope. The movement inaugurated by Minister Combes and carried to extremes by Clemenceau has alienated this party. Speaking of the nationality of those who inhabited the two French provinces east of the Vosges, this journal remarks:

"Apart from the fact that the greater part of the population, in point of view of race, has always been German, and that the country has economically developed more and more under German administration, the brusque and illiberal conduct of the French Government in the church question has most deeply annoyed those very circles in Alsace-Lorraine which hitherto have been the principal upholders of French ideas. After the war it was the lower and middle classes of the priesthood who were thoroughly anti-German and who made this influence felt upon the population. Now, owing to the struggle between Church and State in France, all this is changed. Besides this, the lower classes themselves have learned that the social legislation of the German Empire, which was enacted under the government of William I., is far freer and more progressive than that of the French Government up to the present. The workmen here know exactly how superior the German factory legislation, the old-age and invalid insurance, etc., are to those of France. In face of these facts, the myth of the German tyranny, of the German yoke, has difficulty to maintain itself.

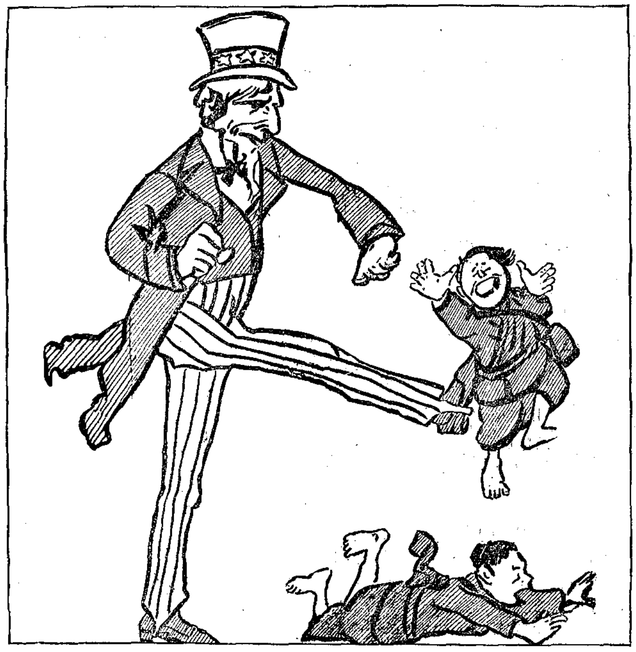
"It is to be hoped, if the Franco-German league still brings such questions to the test of reality, that the false idea which people in France have of the conditions in Alsace-Lorraine will gradually disappear before the real facts of the case. France, Germany, Europe, and the general peace will thereby be benefited."


SEAL
FOR BAPTISM THE WATERS OF THE JORDAN WARRANTED GENUINE BY THE SULTAN

THE AMERICAN JORDAN WATER TRUST.

SULTAN—"Come, Col. Clifford Nadand, you can't say now that I persecute Christianity. Why, I supply baptismal water of prime quality, the genuine article!"—*Fischietto* (Turin).

(An American syndicate has bought the privilege of bottling and selling the waters of the Jordan for baptism.)



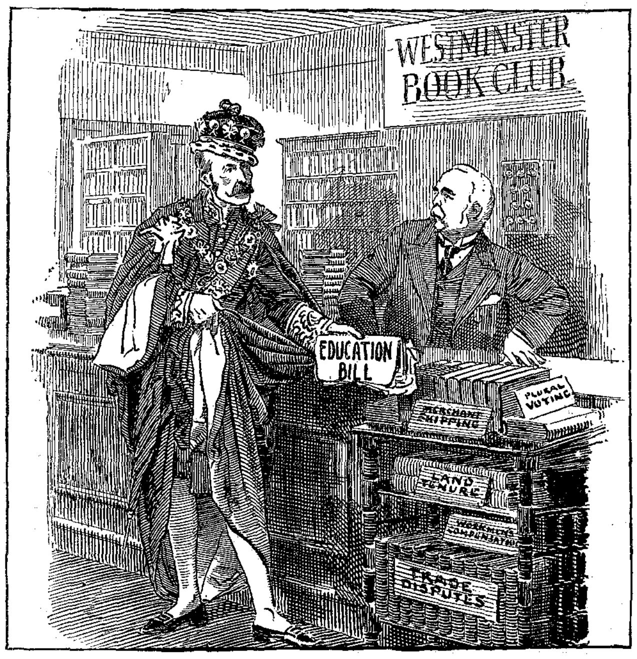
A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL IMBROGLIO.

This cartoon from the *Maru-Maru Shimbun*, of Tokyo, is one of the journalistic efforts to stir up anti-American feeling in Japan.

UNCLE SAM'S VARIED ACTIVITIES.

ENGLAND'S ELEVENTH HOUR.

GOLDSMITH'S "Mr. Croaker" is looked upon by some French writers as a typical Englishman. And indeed England, in the autumn, when everything seems blue, except the sky, is considered as the natural home of pessimism and suicide. When the months which are "the saddest in the year" have brought their fog, damp, and rain, the Englishman begins to despair of himself, and of his country, we are told. The country is going to the unmentionable "bow-wows." Thus there is the summer "silly season" and the fall season of despondency to take account of in handling British journalism. Take, for instance, the following specimen of an English jeremiad which we find in the November *Nineteenth Century and After* (London). The knell of England's greatness has been tolled, says J. Ellis Barker in the monthly referred to, unless—— The British Empire is going fast down the hill, he laments. It is following the example of all world powers of the past. While the United States and Germany are advancing with giant strides in the path of warlike strength and commercial and industrial prosperity, England is being ruined by free trade, agricultural failure, and decrease in warlike activity. "What will be the future of Great Britain and the British Empire?" asks Mr. Barker. "Will Great Britain learn the lesson of history? The eleventh hour has arrived."



SLIGHTLY SOILED.

LORD LANSDOWNE—"Oh! I'm bringing this book back. Can you let me have another? I've finished this one."

"C.-B."—"Finished it. I should say you had! Fair wear and tear I don't mind—but I guess you'll have to pay for this one."

—*Punch* (London).

> "The history of three thousand years teaches us that all the good things of this world, land and riches, commerce and shipping, are not to the peaceful and to the feeble, but to the warlike and to the strong; not to the sluggard, armed with a 'scientific' formula pronounced by a learned theorist, but to energetic and ambitious men of action, armed with common sense; that wealth and power can be preserved only by military strength; that wealth is a bad substitute for power; that power may easily be converted into wealth, but that money-bags do not defend themselves; that strength is better than wealth; that the neglect of the army and the decay of agriculture have been fatal to all great commercial states of the past, from Phenicia to Holland; that huge towns devour the strength of the country."

He thus describes the industrial and agricultural decadence of England and hints that the Empire is thus likely to be taken away from her:

> "Great Britain has allowed her agriculture to decay, and she has, at the bidding of interested manufacturers and traders and of crazy theorists, erected the mightiest economic fabric the world has seen, upon a single pillar. That pillar stands upon foreign ground, and foreign nations are engaged in sawing through that pillar. The British Empire can be preserved only as long as the British fleet is supreme, and the British fleet can remain supreme only as long as Great Britain can afford to maintain a larger fleet than any other nation. Great Britain is no longer the richest nation in the world. The outlook for Great Britain and her colonies is very serious and threatening, for might is right in international politics. The law of the survival of the fittest and strongest, which rules the whole animal and vegetable creation, applies with equal force to man and to his political associations.
>
> "Great Britain and the British Empire stand at the parting of the ways. The greatest danger to Great Britain is her weakness. Great Britain must have strength commensurate with the extent of her possessions, or she will perish. The British Empire is merely a geographical expression. In its unorganized state it is as little an empire as was the Dutch world-empire or the Phenician world-empire of old."

England is not up-to-date. She does not see the spirit of modernism, and trusts to money-bags and the successes of the past. This is the canker in the flower, the fatal infatuation from which the ruin of all ancient kingdoms has been derived. To quote:

> "The greatest states of all times have perished because they have not acted in accordance with the spirit of the times. Unless Great Britain reforms herself, adapts herself to modern conditions, abandons her insane and pseudo-liberal policy of drift, neglect, and mammonism, miscalled non-interference, individualism, and free trade; unless she husbands and develops her resources and increases her rapidly ebbing national strength by reconstituting her agriculture and making the population warlike and prepared for war; and unless the British Empire is unified—for only the united and organized strength of the whole of the Empire can suffice to defend it—Great Britain, and with her the British Empire, may, by the inexorable law of history and of nature, follow the way which Phenicia, Carthage, Athens, Rome, Constantinople, the Arab Empire, Amalfi, Pisa, Genoa, Venice, and the Dutch Empire have gone in the past."

Another "Biggest Battle-ship."—The recent launching of the Japanese battle-ship *Satsuma* calls attention to the fact that she is, according to the London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, the largest vessel of her kind in the world. Her keel was laid May 15, 1905, and her dimensions may be compared with the British marine monster *Dreadnought* as follows:

	Satsuma.	*Dreadnought.*
Displacement (tons)	19,200	17,250
Length (feet)	482	490
Breadth "	83½	82
Draft "	27½	26½

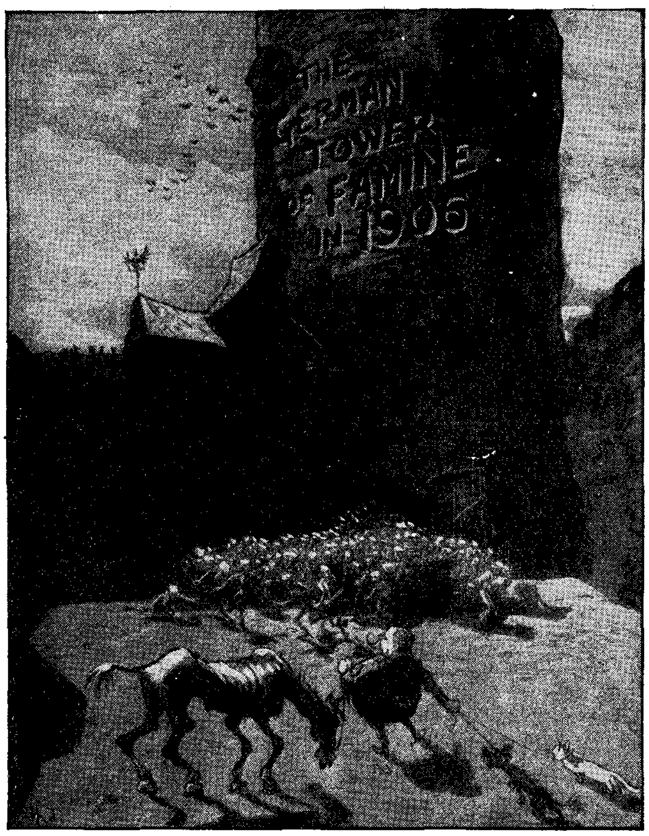
The *Dreadnought* has been built for a speed of 21 knots, while the speed of the *Satsuma* will be 22. The latter vessel is fitted with two masts and two funnels. As her boilers are furnished with Miyabara tubes, she is expected on her trial trips to exceed the *Dreadnought* in steaming capacity. She is equipped with four 12-inch guns, ten 10-inch guns, and twelve quick-firers. The *Satsuma*, says *The Telegraph's* correspondent, has all the improvements suggested by the lessons of the late war. Her woodwork is reduced to a minimum, elaborate fire apparatus is provided, and her upper-works are kept as clear as possible from top-hamper. She is the twenty-seventh war-ship completed at Japan's home yards at Yokosuka and by Japanese engineers and artificers. In her main lines the *Satsuma* follows the details of the British *Dreadnought*, giving reason for the belief that the British and Japanese admiralties conferred together about the plans and ideas which she embodies. The twenty-seven ships built within the past thirty years by Japan include the armored cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Ikoma*, as well as seven other cruisers, six coast-defense vessels, nine gunboats, and three dispatch vessels, besides numerous torpedo-boats.

DISTRUST OF VON BUELOW'S OLIVE-BRANCH.

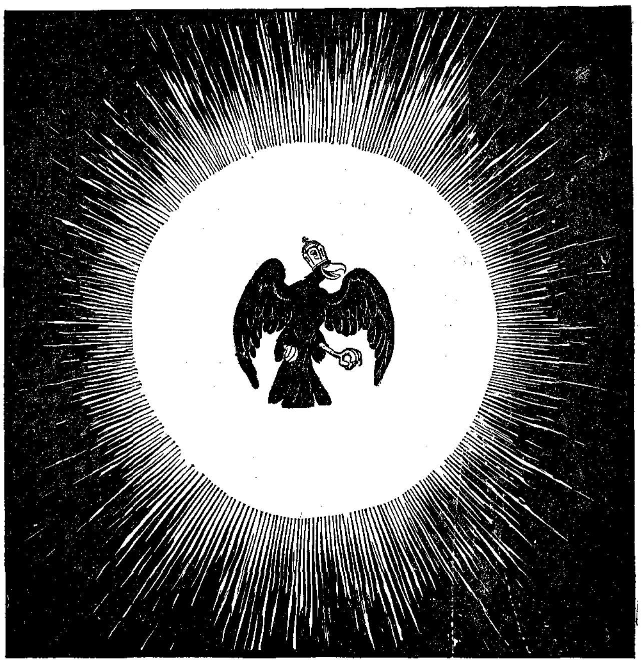
THE press of France and Great Britain fail to share the cordiality with which the American press reciprocated the words of peace on earth and good-will to men with which the German Chancellor signalized his return to health and to public affairs. Even the press of his own country seem to have their doubts about his sincerity. His speech was a message of loving-kindness to all the world. Germany, he declares, as reported in the Berlin papers, is amiably disposed toward everybody, including France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and England. Never was a smoother and sweeter song of peace played upon a pastoral pipe than that which the listening nations drank in with eager ears. Speaking of Italy and the Triple Alliance he remarked: "We have nothing to complain of Italy's attitude. The Triple Alliance is the best existing guaranty for the peace of Europe." Of other diplomatic combinations he said, "We do not wish to slide in between France and Russia or between France and England." He laughed to scorn the idea that the increase of the German fleet was a threat to England or that Germany wished to rival England as a naval power. Germany's aim, he said, was peaceful commerce. To quote:

> "Our situation in Europe is a menace to no one. Our world policy is merely the outcome of our commerce and industry which we wish to expand in such a way as not to imperil the security of the Empire."

These protestations were received in the Reichstag with a good deal of criticism by the Socialist and National Liberal orators, and their criticism is to some extent reflected in the German press. The general idea seems to be that a large element of "hot air" pervaded the Chancellor's remarks. "Where are the acts and deeds that justify such language?" the critics seem to ask. The official *Kölnische Zeitung* does indeed greet the speech in terms of assent and approval. But the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) coldly observes, "The Chancellor does not speak like a man who is aware that the destinies of the Empire have been entrusted to him." "There is no new political plan revealed in the speech," declares the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, "and it certainly is not calculated to allay the inquietude of the country." The Prince von Buelow's critics in the Reichstag "showed wonderful courtesy in carefully avoiding the utterance of some very unpleasant truths to the Chancellor," remarks the *Berliner Tageblatt*. "They tried to make the task of the Chancellor as easy as possible, nevertheless Prince von Buelow has not succeeded in dissipating the many symptoms of discontent caused by his foreign policy." The speech was mere "stage thunder," pronounces *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), and adds:


THE GERMAN TOWER OF FAMINE IN 1906

THE MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE—"Come forth, ye prisoners of the tower! There are plenty of provisions left in Germany!"
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



THE CENTER OF THE UNIVERSE IS ALL RIGHT ANYWAY.
The Imperial foe of the pessimists can guarantee that.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

> "Of course if international diplomacy can be created out of well-rounded phrases, if the stability of alliances and the question of peace or war depend upon the amiable or ill-tempered mood of a minister, then we will admit that the speech of Buelow inaugurates an era of international comity and friendship. But a sensible politician knows that diplomatic amiability, or even the courtesy and criticism of the international press, are absolutely without influence in the direction of political events."

The Paris *Temps* and *Journal des Débats* say in substance, "we have heard something very like this before, and the words of peace have been followed by hostile acts." The former journal remarks that "it is not on speeches that we shall henceforth found our convictions—*res, non verba*"; and it is thus echoed by the *Débats*, "We must continue to remain very suspicious when again we see offered us the flowers under which thorns have previously been concealed." The London *Times* remarks that "it is well for us to remember, as our French neighbors remember, that assurances equally peaceful made in almost the same words a year ago were followed by acts which could not be regarded as friendly, and that it is in deeds only, and not in words, that we can see proofs that Germany's intentions are friendly."

The Outlook (London) thinks that the Germans "are building hard, training well, and looking far ahead; and that if Germany could succeed in constructing a fleet capable of disputing the seas with ours, or in forming such a coalition as was hoped for before the *entente cordiale*, the existence of the British Empire would not be worth a year's purchase."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A POLISH VIEW OF AMERICA'S NEW ERA.

THE United States is being anxiously and sympathetically watched by the European press as the country in which the solution of many social and political problems is to be reached. Especially is the question of labor and capital likely to be settled as experience ripens in the gigantic Republic of the West. Such, at least, is the opinion of a writer in the Polish journal *Mysl Polska* (Warsaw). Poland appears to be the most discontented and unhappy of all European nationalities. The German, Austrian, and Russian newspapers reflect her struggles for autonomy under the yoke of czarism, and for the preservation of her own tongue under the exclusiveness of Pan-Germanistic imperialism. It is toward America, according to the writer above cited, that the Poles are turning their eyes as the spot where genuine liberty is being more and more realized for the proletariat. While wealth and capitalism in the United States have for years been the object of something like worship, a new era has now set in, and through the influence of men like Theodore Roosevelt the righteousness that exalteth a nation is being given the consideration that is due it. Says the *Mysl Polska:*

> "Wealth was at one time the idol of American aspiration. The man who grew rich was worshiped. He was invested with a heroic nimbus, his faults and failings were forgiven. Even crime was condoned in the millionaire. American newspapers were filled with panegyrics of the rich; the city and country palaces of the opulent, their castles in Europe, their yachts at Monte Carlo, their entertainments, the dresses and jewels of their wives and daughters, and the fabulous prices they paid for the indulgence of their merest whim were recorded with gusto."

But awe mingled with admiration, continues this writer, when the vast enterprises of manufacture and financial organization were discust. The Napoleons of Wall Street and the steel and copper kings were figures of next to divine attributes. But this is no longer the case. To quote:

> "How different is the present state of opinion in America. The trusts have become discredited from recent revelations of their terrible corruption. The most important of these gigantic combinations have become stigmatized and denounced. The Oil Trust, which represents some 90 per cent. of the oil products of the United States, is now, with its president, the 'Oil King,' John Rockefeller, arraigned at the bar of justice."

All the trusts are being challenged, this writer goes on, and "the people are being convinced that enormous fortunes can not be obtained by legitimate means." Simultaneously with this conviction the workingmen are beginning to assert themselves. The Federation of Labor has entered the political arena, publishes its protest against government by injunction, demands an eight-hour working day in government industries, and places on its program the Swiss system of the referendum. The inspiring example of President Roosevelt and his enthusiasm for reform furnish abundant ground for hope in the future of the United States. Whether Mr. Roosevelt will accept another term or not, this Polish journalist believes that what he and his party have already accomplished must be a permanent factor in the future policy of the country. Thus:

> "It is impossible to predict the future course of events. It is not known whether President Roosevelt will continue in power or not. One thing, however, seems to be certain. The great legal and legislative influence which wealth has so long wielded in the United States has been undermined. Public opinion has condemned it. It is sincerely to be hoped that the next President of the United States will be as constant and able a defender of America's highest interests as is the present supreme magistrate of the Republic. It will require the energy and vigor of a strong man to direct aright so heterogeneous a nationality, particularly now, when wealth has ceased to be considered the true standard of worth, and the people are waiting to have set before them a loftier ideal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE.

THE advocates of disarmament and the advocates of more armament both profess to be working in the interest of peace. The very nations that are preparing to send delegates to the approaching Hague Conference are also enlarging their navies with almost feverish haste. This enlargement is spoken of as "peace insurance." "In the interests of peace" Mr. Balfour, in a recent debate on the navy estimates, discountenanced "any changes in the naval program which would weaken the existing forces." Mr. Lee followed him by saying that the British "naval supremacy" is securing an "era of peace"; it is "the best safeguard of peace," declared Earl Cawdor, in the House of Lords. But Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was reported at the same time as averring, "I hold that the growth of armaments is a great menace to the peace of the world." Discussing these utterances in *The Westminster Review* (London) Mr. Harry Hodgson denies that preparation for war is the best way to secure peace. For those who make this contention, he goes on, do not mean that by all nations making equal preparations for war peace will be secured, but by England's obtaining a dominancy this end is to be obtained. He claims that such a dominancy merely results in a national rivalry in armaments which is disastrous to all. To quote his own words:

> "How will preparing for war tend to prevent war? We are not told; those who promulgate this doctrine don't give the rationale, so we must seek it.
>
> "What is the exact meaning of this doctrine? The phrase which expresses it proves on examination to be of a very indefinite nature. We are to 'prepare for war.' If we were quite unprepared for war—if we were without army and navy, these words would have a definite meaning; the meaning would be that we ought to have an armed force; but as we are already prepared for war it is evident that the words are not used in the literal sense. What the supporters of this doctrine mean is that we ought to have further preparation for war. But how much further? To this question they have given no answer. They do not fix any degree of preparedness as the point we must reach to attain the greatest security of peace. Their cry is ever for more, and more, and more. If we are to give any clear meaning to this doctrine then, what can it be but this: the more we prepare for war, the more likely are we to avoid it; and since we value peace very highly, we can not devote too much of our time to making engines of destruction and exercising ourselves in the use of them. The more, the better.
>
> "How will increase of armaments tend to preserve peace? To take a somewhat lawless community, to exemplify the working of the theory, among whom fighting is not uncommon; would an increased arming of the turbulent elements commend itself to a man of sense as a means of making fighting less frequent and less disastrous? To have more and better weapons would not make them less disposed to fight; it would only facilitate the expression of their fighting disposition, and thus cause them to fight oftener."

While the real advocates of peace do not aim at sweeping away all armaments, their object is to abolish war by removing the causes of it, and meanwhile reducing armaments. A moral and not a material revolution is to be effected, as he avers in the following terms when speaking of "the real advocates of peace":

> "They do not aim to sweep away armaments at once, nor to make a great immediate drop, but they firmly aim at reduction, if only slow. It is not by any particular size of armaments, however, that they expect to secure peace; they aim to avoid war by taking away its causes. Their idea is not that of a small army instead of a large army, but that of international justice instead of national self-assertion. They aim to secure peace rather by having other peoples well-disposed to us than by intimidating them with great armaments. They would have us deal justly with other nations and cultivate friendly relations with them. Chief of all, they aim to have the civilized nations recognize the wickedness of the practise of fighting each other over their affairs of difference, and to win them to make it a practise to settle all these affairs by appeal to a judicial authority."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

POSSIBILITY OF LIFE WITHOUT MIND.

THAT the tendency of the times is toward materialism is a familiar statement. Doubtless the tendency is toward reducing all the phenomena of nature to a common measure, but that measure is not always material. A recent article in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), by Dr. L. Laloy, librarian of the Academy of Medicine and author of "The Evolution of Life" and other works, shows a decided tendency in the other direction. Dr. Laloy has no sympathy with attempts to reduce all biological phenomena to material terms. He believes that living substance contains energies "which, without contradicting the general laws of physics and chemistry, nevertheless give a special expression to its evolution and its reactions." The evolution of species in the course of ages is capable of being explained, he thinks, only by the hypothesis of "an internal finality in living substance." Following out this idea he addresses himself to proving that the mechanical theory of "tropisms" advanced by Prof. Jacques Loeb, of the University of California, is insufficient to account for these phenomena. The "tropisms" are the direction of plant and animal motions by natural forces, as when a plant grows upward (geotropism) or turns its flowers toward the light (heliotropism). This kind of control, Loeb says, is due entirely to mechanical stimulation, and he even extends this theory to explain the attraction exerted on insects by a strong light. In the first place, Dr. Laloy tells us that "tropisms" have multiplied of late. We have, in addition to the two noted above, "rheotropism," or direction by a current of air or water; galvanotropism, or direction by an electric current; thermotropism, or direction by heat, and so on indefinitely, "so that, according to this theory, at any instant the living being is oriented and directed by a system of physical factors which may be discriminated and named." Radl, a recent writer on the subject, distinguishes between the direction of an organism and its movement. According to him every organism that desires to move must direct its motion with respect to some exterior force. To quote Dr. Laloy:

> "Thus, at any moment, we orient ourselves according to our sensations of touch, hearing, and sight. For animals that fly or swim optical orientation is more necessary, as tactile impressions fail. In open day, their surroundings present to them a great number of illuminated surfaces from which they may get their direction. But when a single source of light burns in the night the animal instinctively directs itself toward that source, and it will follow a more or less complicated course according as it yields to the attraction of the light or tries to escape it. This theory serves somewhat better . . . and takes better account of the facts . . . than the radical theory of Loeb, according to which the organism must approach or retire from the source of light without any intervention of the will whatever."

Dr. Laloy is satisfied with neither of these theories, which, he says, are "entirely unconfirmed and do not adequately explain the phenomena." A better one, he is convinced, is furnished by Prof. H. S. Jennings, of the University of Pennsylvania, in his recent book, "The Behavior of the Lower Organisms" (New York, 1906). Jennings has made a special study of the action of protozoans—creatures very low in the animal scale. Laloy regards as the essential facts brought to light by the work of Jennings the existence of the method of successive trial, which he has met with in all the organisms that he studied. For instance, a protozoan in a tank one of whose sides is heated tests it at various points until it finds the right direction in which to swim safely, and so also with other sources of excitation, mechanical or chemical. He says:

> "We must note that . . . the existence of this mode of reaction implies the possibility of distinguishing conditions favorable to the organism and of avoiding error. On the other hand, when these trials have been made a certain number of times, they may be omitted and the organism then presents the appropriate reaction at once. We thus are dealing, according to Lloyd Morgan, with intelligent action. The method of successive trials is thus essentially adaptive and progressive; it leads to experience and intelligence."

Dr. Laloy describes at some length what he calls a "little drama" in which an ameba pursues its prey, loses it, seeks it again, and finally captures it, while the victim (another ameba) makes frantic efforts to get away. This, at least, he says, would be our interpretation of the creatures' movements were they higher in the animal scale. As they are but drops of protoplasm, most biologists would hesitate to describe their motions in this way. Dr. Laloy, however, believes that all animal reactions are more complex than they appear and that in the lowest organisms they are "comparable in all points to those of the highest living animals." He is not afraid, he says, of being accused of "anthropomorphism," for he considers the "separation of man from the rest of animate nature" as a great mistake. And assuredly, if some modern physicists find traces of memory and consciousness in inanimate matter, Dr. Laloy can not be blamed for seeing them in living substance, no matter how elementary.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO KEEP THE SALTON SEA.

NOW that the flow of the Colorado River into the so-called "Salton Sea" has been stopt, the dwellers in the surrounding region are beginning to realize that, altho the indefinite increase of the lake would have meant ruin to them, its existence in a stationary form is in many ways a benefit. They are therefore talking of methods of maintaining it at its present size. Of this new problem and its possible solution the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says editorially:

> "After a long struggle marked by repeated failures and at an expenditure of more than one million dollars the channel through which the Colorado River was diverted into the hollow where its waters formed the now famous Salton Sea has been closed, and the river, turned back to its original bed, is again flowing into the Gulf of California. Thus there is no longer any danger that the adjoining country will be illimitably inundated, and the cause for what might have been an embarrassing controversy with the Mexican Government, which was entitled to complain that its proprietary rights in the Colorado River, whose lower course traverses Mexican territory, had been invaded, has been happily removed. So far, so good.
>
> "There is, however, another and a less satisfactory side to the situation. The Salton Sea is an immense body of water, hundreds of miles in area and from twenty to over one hundred feet in depth. Yet it will not long survive isolation. In those latitudes, beaten by the fierce heat of a usually unclouded sun, evaporation goes on very readily, and it is estimated that with the discontinuance of its supplies this remarkable body of water, which was brought into existence in such an extraordinary way, will have entirely disappeared.
>
> "This is a possible development which those who are interested in the locality involved do not regard with equanimity. They were anxious that the flow of the Colorado River into the Salton Sink should be stopt, because if it were allowed to continue indefinitely a vast area of inhabited and cultivated country would eventually be covered with water; but now that it has been stopt, they strongly desire the continuance of the existing conditions."

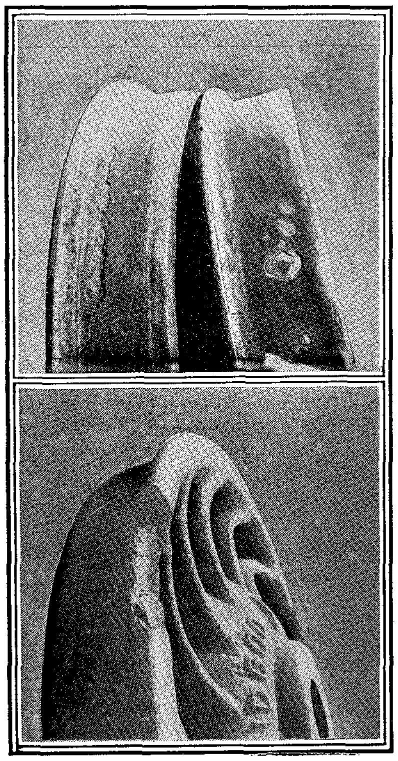
The grounds for believing that the present Salton Sea is a blessing to the whole region in which it is situated are regarded by the writer as at least reasonable. Observation shows that its formation has been attended by a welcome change in local climate. In Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma rain has lately fallen in considerable quantity where it never fell before. This region used to be arid because it could not be reached by clouds from the Pacific, and the increase of moisture attributed to the new “sea” has had a valuable infleunce on crop production. The writer goes on to say:

> “There is nothing extravagant in this theory, and that those who hold it should wish to retain the Salton Sea as a permanent feature of the landscape is easily intelligible. It ought not to be difficult to arrange a safe way of drawing enough water from the river to offset evaporation, and to this under proper conditions it is not imaginable that the Mexican Government would withhold its assent.”

DISEASES OF A CAR-WHEEL.

THE defects and weaknesses that may appear in a cast-iron car-wheel are discust in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, November 3) by a writer whose love for picturesque phraseology induces him to describe and classify them as “diseases.” He says:

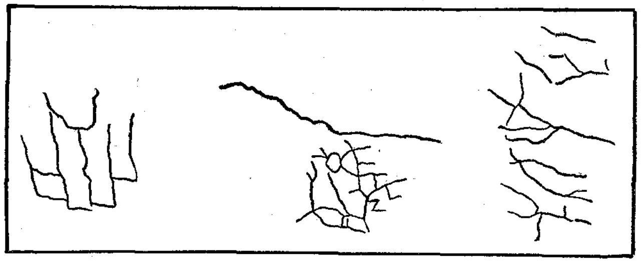
> “The local diseases of the cast-iron wheel may be classified as: Out of round, swollen flange, comby tread, shelled-out tread, cracked plates or spokes, cracked brackets, cracked flanges, burst seams, wrinkles, slag, chill-cracks, and sweat. These are called local diseases just as gout may be a local disease in the body of a man tho it really affects the whole organism and decreases its efficiency.
>
> “In a general way it may be stated that these diseases are more apt to develop and manifest themselves in heavy and fast service than where the opposite conditions prevail; just as an inherited tendency to consumption may never develop in a dry climate and comfortable physical conditions, whereas it would quickly appear under exposure to the wet and cold. So, as a simple example, the wheel that is out of round may never be noticed under a slow service, but quickly shows itself at high speeds. This may be called a generic disease of the cast-iron wheel, and is always there, for it is safe to say that no cast-iron wheel has ever been made that was perfectly true and round when it came from the annealing-pits. There is always a variation in rotundity. The amount permissible depends upon the service, and is frequently stated in the specifications. This can well be limited to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch for any one wheel, tho those made in the same chill often vary as much as ¼ inch in diameter. A variation of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch will be imperceptible on a wheel of 33 inches diameter. If, however, a true wheel is desired, recourse must be had to grinding, which, however, possesses the disadvantage of cutting away a part of the hardest and best wearing portion of the chill, and of leaving the tread with a slight variation of hardness along the line of its periphery, thus inducing a variation in the rate of wear, which will reproduce the very defect of lack of rotundity that the original grinding was intended to abolish.”



Courtesy of the “Street Railway Journal.”

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.
Shelled-out and seamy-tread wheels (upper).
Wheel with a broken flange (lower).

Swollen flanges, due to carelessness in molding, may be very dangerous at high speed, when they may strike guard-rails and other projecting parts. “Comby tread,” by which is meant fine, irregular cracks in the “tread” or part that bears on the rail, may be due to defective metal, improper tempering, the presence of sand, etc.; or wheels may be made “comby” by sliding, which develops heat by friction. The “shelled-out” wheel, sometimes confounded with the ones just described, is also due to defective metal. Cracked plates or spokes are due to improper or unequal cooling, possibly in some instances to the improper application of brakes. Cracked and broken flanges are very serious, especially at high speeds. Burst wheels, seams, and wrinkles may be due to poor metal or careless melting. Besides these defects, wheels may be made unfit for use by embedded slag, due to careless casting; by chill-cracks, or by “sweat” or “beads”—spherical bits of iron supposed to be due to the solidification of the molten metal while in the spheroidal condition, like water-drops on a red-hot stove. To quote further:



GENERAL APPEARANCE OF COMBY TREADS.

> “From this *résumé* of the diseases to which the cast-iron wheel is heir, it will be seen that the pitfalls in the path of the manufacturer are many, and when we consider the vast number of these wheels that are in use, the service that they are rendering, and what a small percentage of those made develop any diseases whatever, it must be conceded that the makers are skilled in their art.
>
> “Altho the cast-iron wheel has been forced out of the market for steam passenger-cars and engine trucks and is being hard prest by the steel wheel in heavy electric and freight service, it will be a strong factor in all railroad work for many years to come. To quote from the introduction to a report on the testing of this class of wheels in 1898: ‘The long-continued use of the cast-iron wheel in this country particularly testifies to its great efficiency and economy, and to preserve this useful product, as to preserve any product of industry, requires continual improvement. That the quality of the cast-iron wheel has been improved materially from time to time there is no doubt, but that it is in need of still greater improvement, it is thought, there is also no doubt.’ That the cast-iron wheel, under the spur of rivalry and competition, will be made better as time goes on is evident from the work now done, and this will be, to a great extent, along the lines of the elimination of the diseases and their causes to which it is now subjected.”

GASOLINE AS A FALSE FRIEND.

THE secrets of professional garment-cleaners are becoming the property of the laity, with resulting liability to serious accidents. *The Hospital* (London, November 10), which makes this assertion, laments that with what it calls “the spread of shallow scientific knowledge” many people have learned the fundamental ingredients and processes of “dry-cleaning.” It says:

> “The information that you may clean your gloves with naphtha and your gowns with petrol is passed around from one woman to another, till *nettoyage à sec* has become a regular function of the suburban housekeeper. Unfortunately, the information rarely includes advice as to the precautions necessary in using such inflammable materials. Recently a dressmaker was summoned before the magistrate at Westminster for keeping a quantity of petroleum without a license. The intention of the prosecution was not so much to have the offender severely punished as to make known the risks attendant on meddling with petrol. Indeed, the poor creature had already been punished severely enough. She had bought a two-gallon tin of petrol for the purpose of cleaning some skirts and a carpet. She had done the work in her kitchen, and had applied a light to the gas. The atmosphere of the apartment must have been impregnated with the

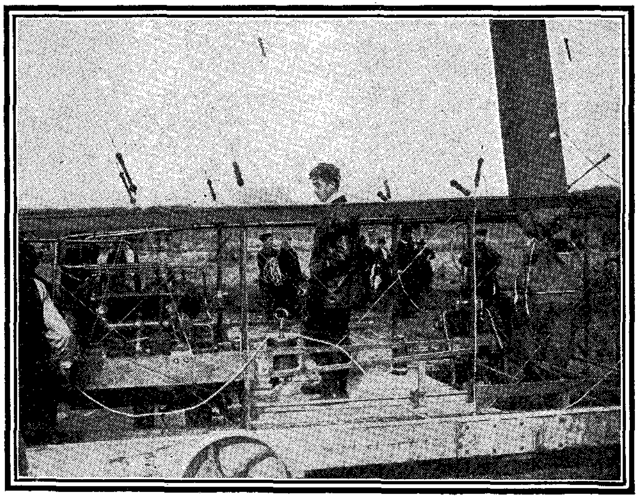
spirit she had been using, for the result was an explosion and a fire, by which she herself was badly injured. As she had committed a legal offense by keeping the petrol on her premises—tho doubtless with as little consciousness of wrong as of danger—she was brought before the magistrate. It is very desirable that the danger attending the use of petrol should be better known. The number of fires due to petroleum spirit has doubled during the last year, and even chauffeurs, who ought to know the risks of the material with which they work, have caused fires by bringing artificial lights into contact with places where there was a leakage of petrol."

In conclusion, the writer notes that "the dry-cleaning enthusiast has also brought about accidents by pouring waste spirit into drains"—a piece of information that will not surprize New Yorkers who have not forgotten the recent sewer explosions traceable to the waste of gasoline of garages.

NEW DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS.

THE success of the aeroplane type in aerial navigation—what the French call the "heavier-than-air" system, as opposed to the balloon, or "lighter-than-air"—has apparently not discouraged the advocates of the latter. Santos-Dumont has been successful with both, and in the coming prevalence of air-ships and flying-machines, which enthusiasts tell us we may confidently expect, each may be depended upon to play its part. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 17):

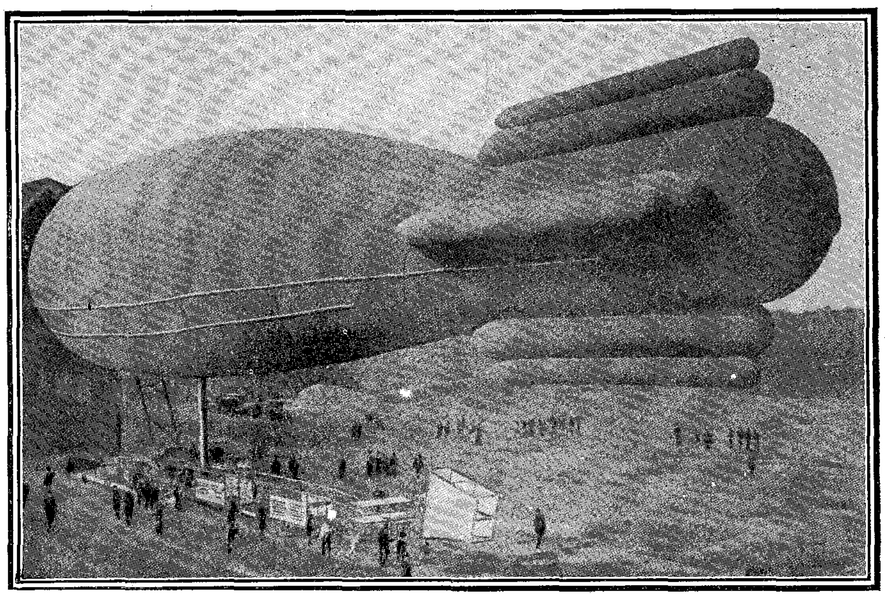
"In opposition to the aeroplane, or heavier-than-air type of flying-machine, the French are particularly active just now in constructing large dirigible balloons. The latest of these is Mr. Henry Deutsch's air-ship, the *Ville de Paris*, which is a trifle larger than the new Lebaudy air-ship that has recently been constructed for the French Government. This latter air-ship has a length of 60 meters (196.85 feet) and a diameter of 10.8 meters (35.43 feet), while its capacity is 3,000 cubic meters (105,943 cubic feet). Its propellers are placed on either side of the body framework or 'nacelle,' and at about the center of the latter, which is boat-shaped. The weight which can be carried, outside of the equipment and the fuel sufficient for a ten-hours' run, is about 1,100 pounds. A 70-horse-power Panhard motor is used, and as the power of the motor is considerably greater than that of the motors used heretofore, a much higher speed will be possible, and the radius of action of this new government dirigible will be considerably increased. It is expected that the first trials of the new Lebaudy air-ship will be held this month. This is the second dirigible balloon which the French War Department has had constructed. We publish . . . a number of photographs of the new air-ship *Ville de Paris*. This dirigible is 62 meters (203.42 feet) in length and has a diameter of 10½ meters (34.45 feet). Its capacity is 3,200 cubic meters (113,005 cubic feet). It is built of double rubber-coated tissue, lined with an interior protecting coating.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE POWER PLANT A 70-HORSE-POWER, 4-CYLINDER MOTOR.

The motor drives the 19.68-foot propeller through gears at 180 revolutions per minute. A smaller motor runs the blower (seen at the right), for keeping the proper air-pressure in the compensating balloonette.



THE "VILLE DE PARIS."

The new balloon of Mr. Henry Deutsch, steered by the double horizontal and vertical rudders at the rear and kept in balance by the curious arrangement of eight hydrogen-filled cylinders forming the tail. The balloon is driven by a 4-cylinder 70-horse-power motor. The screw is of an entirely new design, and is the invention of Colonel Renard. Its vanes are left quite free, and arrange themselves at a required angle as they revolve.

"The balloon is constructed according to the late Colonel Renard's theories, and is cigar-shaped, terminating at the rear in a cylindrical portion. The envelop is so designed and put together that there are no longitudinal seams. What seams there are are so arranged as to be relieved of heavy strains."

The peculiar arrangement at the rear end which makes the balloon so noticeable an object is made up of canvas tubes filled with hydrogen and attached to the main body to form a kind of balancing tail. The framework below the balloon also carries a double vertical rudder for steering and a double horizontal rudder for directing the air-ship upward or downward. Of this the writer says:

"This framework is 105 feet long and carries a four-cylinder Argus gasoline motor of 70 horse-power at 900 revolutions per minute. The engine is geared to the propeller shaft with a reduction of 5 to 1. The propeller is placed at the front end of the framework, and is of a new design, having two blades which can be readily turned in the hub and which are automatically set at the proper pitch according to the thrust and speed of the propeller.

"The balloon is fitted with a large compensating balloonette into which air is forced from a blower seen in one of the illustrations, allowing for the expansion or contraction of the gas, and keeping it always at the same pressure. The blower is connected to a gasoline motor. The purpose of the balloonette is to compensate for the expansion or contraction of the gas in the balloon (which is due to the difference in temperature of the atmosphere) by allowing air to escape and by blowing it into the balloonette. This new air-ship is one of the largest and most improved craft. It is expected that a speed of 20 miles an hour will be attained.

"On the 11th ultimo Count Zeppelin maneuvered his new dirigible above Lake Geneva, ascending to a height of 2,500 feet and steering the huge cigar-shaped aerostat very nicely. This air-ship is mounted on floats, so that it works equally well on the water."

BOILED OR RAW MILK FOR THE BABIES?

BOILED milk has an unpleasant taste to most people, but boiling certainly kills the microbes, and this method of sterilization has been popular with physicians until lately. Recently, however, it has been criticized with more or less severity, especially as a method of preparing milk for feeding infants. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, November 17) in an article on the subject:

> "The objectors have alleged that the heating process caused notable changes, in both the chemical and the biological properties of the milk, and that these were not negligible in their relation to the welfare of the infant. Behring went still further, and based his advocacy of raw milk on the hope of producing in the milk antibodies against certain infectious processes, particularly tuberculosis, which would be effective if the process of sterilization were omitted. The claims of numerous pediatrists who prefer unheated milk have been opposed by the views of a considerable number of observers who believe that raw milk has, at the very least, no advantages over the sterilized product."

Recent experiments by Brüning in Germany show that the question is a complex one. Newly born animals of the same litter fed with raw milk from a different species did not thrive as well as those fed with boiled milk; but, on the other hand, animals nourished on boiled mother's milk lagged far behind those that received it unaltered. Under these circumstances interest attaches to recent efforts to secure germ-free milk without the intervention of heat. Says the writer:

> "This can be effected by adding to the freshly drawn milk a small proportion of 30-per-cent. solution of peroxid of hydrogen. After having been allowed to act for a certain length of time, this agent is decomposed and entirely removed by the addition of a catalyzing agent of animal origin. Tests of milk so prepared are said to show a minimal number of bacteria, while in taste and appearance the milk is entirely unaltered, and, if preserved from contamination, is said to keep for a considerable period of time. The question of whether milk so prepared actually has advantages over sterilized milk is still to be determined. Böhme made tests on a series of twelve children in Brauer's clinic in Marburg. The conclusion reached is that the milk treated in this way agrees well with children more than three months old, and that for them it is not inferior to the best boiled milk, and may even be superior. Very young, weakly infants, however, so far as it is possible to judge from the small number of cases, appear to do better on milk sterilized by heat."

Eyesight of Engineers.—A recent order of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad requires locomotive engineers on fast passenger trains to have such acuteness of vision as would enable them to see distinctly distant signals without the use of glasses. Regarding this, Second Vice-President Willard says, as quoted in *The Railway World*:

> "A train running sixty miles an hour passes over more than eighty feet of distance in one second; at seventy miles per hour over more than 100 feet per second, and should it happen, as it doubtless might, that an engineer in charge of such a train running at such a speed was required to remove his spectacles to wipe the steam or mist from them, or should they become broken or fall off, and he be required to take time to get another pair to put on, for each second of time he was so occupied his train would be running at a high speed and it might pass signals or obstructions which the failure on his part to notice might be fatal; and because of this particular fact the company felt impelled, in the interest of safety only, to take the position it did take. The Burlington company has in its employ over 1,600 engineers. Of this number approximately 340 are in charge of passenger-trains. Probably not more than 40 of the passenger engineers would be affected by this order, and, as a matter of fact, only two men were actually changed, and in each case the test demonstrated clearly that it would be better and safer for them and for the public to put them on runs of less severe requirements."

A MEDICAL VIEW OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

THE subject of the status and future of the negro race in this country is treated, after a thorough study lasting for years, by Dr. Bean in *The Century Magazine*. From an investigation of the negro brain, this writer is led to believe that there are characteristics in it which will prevent the race from advancement along the lines that have won supremacy for the white man. His conclusions are thus summarized by an editorial writer in *The Medical Times* (New York, November), who says:

> "The Anglo-Saxon is domineering and dominant, possessing will-power, self-control, and all the higher attributes of the subjective self, with great reasoning power and highly developed ethical and esthetic faculties. The negro, on the other hand, is objective; he is affectionate, emotional, sensual, and passionate. He loves show, ostentation, and approbation; he has an undeveloped artistic power and taste, loving melody and rude poetry. But he is deficient in judgment, imitative rather than original, and very unstable in character and morals. The white brain has a large frontal region; the other is larger behind. Fundamentally they are extremes in evolution."

The oft-repeated statement that the famous men of the negro race are not pure negroes ethnically is accepted by Dr. Bean, who points out that such men as Dumas, Booker Washington, and Tanner are altered by heredity and environment. Again, he notes that a serious mistake is made in classifying all negroes as the same. The lowest negroes may spring from Hottentots or Bushmen, while a higher order comes from the Guinea-coast negro with his velvety skin, low stature, and well-knit, muscular body. Then come the high-class Guinea-coast negroes or Sudanese, who are handsome, tall, and well-proportioned. They are natural mechanics and form the best group the South contains. To quote further:

> "Again come the Kafirs and the mulattos; they show the Semitic type or Hamitic type grafted on the negro. They are bright but dishonest, making excellent house servants if under proper discipline. The mulatto contains more or less white blood and often combines the bad attributes of the two races, showing the sensuality of the aboriginal African with the energy of the Caucasian, and lacking the self-control of the Anglo-Saxon and the amiability of the pure negro.
>
> "This is an old problem and not entirely confined to America, for it exists in Egypt, South Africa, Haiti, and South America. Before the Civil War, in another phase it was far more acute. The moderate people of those days endeavored to drive back the negro to Africa; we have to-day Liberia, founded by the American Colonization Society. But it was a failure, for the negro will not go back to his ancient wilds. Hence the problem must be worked out here. It needs patience, Christian forbearance, and time, but it will be worked out properly, but only by remembering what the negro is and how diverse the race is in types and attributes."

Cutting Steel by Electricity.—Much attention was attracted recently at the new Hoffman House at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, New York, by the use of the electric current to burn off the ends of three thicknesses of steel pillars instead of cutting them off with steel chisels. Says a writer in *The American Inventor* (New York, November):

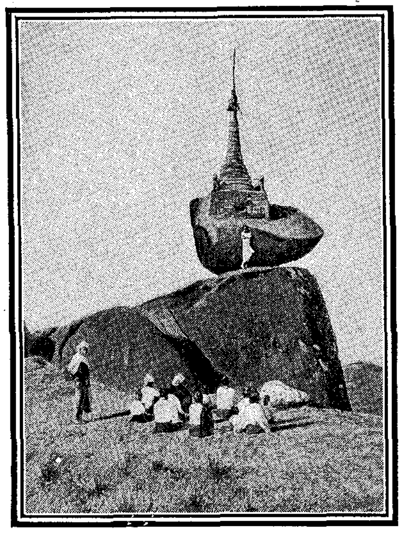
> "The light of the flame caused by the electric current is so intense, however, that the men in charge of this job have to wear goggles of asbestos with colored glass, and to protect outsiders from the results of their own curiosity a board fence has been built around the place where the pillars are being burned. Interlocking steel piles or pillars are used at the building, which, when driven through the sand and mud to the rock below, form open boxes, the sides of which are embedded in the rock. The height of the rock varies, and the question of cutting the piles, which are three thicknesses where they interlock, came up. It was found that to cut through the three thicknesses would be like trying to cut through a safe, and it was then decided to burn them off with electricity. The process was used by . . . the general contractors.

in a building in Chicago where special dynamos were used, but in this case they are using the current from the street. The ordinary Edison current is direct, with a voltage of 220 and 110. It was calculated that if this current had been used at the Hoffman House it would probably burn out several of the dynamos at some power-house. Gus Harsch, who has charge of the job, found that the alternating current could be had from the street mains, and made arrangements by which it could be used on a plan of his own. When he began experiments last week he used 105 volts, but the pressure was too great, and 50 volts were used with better success."

A TEMPLE ON A ROCKING STONE.

A PARADOXICAL instance of a building that is "founded on a rock" and may yet be moved with the hand is furnished by a small pagoda at Cheyteyo, Burma, which is built on a large poised boulder, of the kind generally known in this country as "rocking stones." This is illustrated and described in *La Nature* (Paris, October 20) by A. Steryal, who also gives some additional information regarding these interesting natural phenomena. He writes:

> "Boulders that rock, oscillate, or move at the touch of the human hand or simply in the wind are well known. These are always fragments of rocky strata, almost isolated or detached from their supports by erosion or the action of wind-blown sand. They rest on the layers below them only by a single point, so related by chance to the center of gravity that they are lightly balanced upon it. In general this odd phenomenon is met among granites and sandstones which are most easily worn into rounded shapes. The English call them 'rocking stones.' Two specimens are classic—known and described everywhere; one at Fontainebleau, the Roche qui Remue [moving rock] of Mont Chauvet, and the Roc de Tandil in the Argentine Republic, a granite mass of 270 tons that sways with the wind. There are others in Brittany and other regions.
>
> "The most curious of all . . . is in Burma, where superstition has made of the rocking-stone of Cheyteyo a religious temple; the stone, which rocks in a violent gale, has been surmounted by a small pagoda which has been named the Pagoda of the Sampan (boat) on account of the general appearance. The character of the rock is not stated; its smooth and softened outlines would indicate granite.
>
> "In Sidobre the strange 'rock-rivers' and isolated boulders, which are too little known, contain also, according to Mr. R. Nauzières, thirty or more remarkable rocking stones. . . . These are described very well in the investigations that this author has devoted to Sidobre in the Alpine Club Annual for 1898. Surely there is no region on the globe where rocking stones are collected in such great numbers in so small a space. Most of them are accessible by good roads or easy paths. But in the labyrinth of Sidobre a guide or at least a good map is absolutely indispensable, according to Mr. Nauzières. Certain of the rocks have been fastened up by their owners with padlocked chains, so that the ordinary passer-by may not set them in motion.
>
> "One of the most curious rocking stones is Logan Rock, near Land's End, Cornwall. It is of granite, like those of Sidobre, and weighs 70 tons. In 1824 a young English naval officer, Lieutenant Goldsmith, took a fancy to try to upset it. Altho he succeeded in moving it only a few inches, it cost him 50,000 francs [$10,000] to put it back (approximately) in its former position. This he was obliged to do by order of the Admiralty, which had no liking for this degradation inflicted on the British coast!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE ROCKING TEMPLE OF CHEYTEYO, BURMA.

The Human Body an Alcohol Factory.—Some time before the Civil War a Southern physician, Dr. W. Hutson Ford, published in Charleston, S. C., a paper asserting that alcohol is normally produced in the human organism by the fermentation of sugar in the circulation. This alcohol, he maintained, is in its turn oxidized or "burned," and the two processes are a main source of animal heat. This theory of Dr. Ford's has recently been confirmed, we are told by *The Lancet* (London, November 10), by additional experiments which he describes in *The Journal of Physiology*. Says *The Lancet:*

> "Dr. Ford supplies the details of experiments made on various organs of the body, and states that the quantities of alcohol obtained, tho small, were very appreciable; thus from 6,970 grams of ox blood 0.0650 gram of alcohol was obtained, and from 870 grams of lung 0.0168 gram. The mean quantity of alcohol in 10,000 parts of blood was 0.0570 gram. The alcohol found in the tissues Dr. Ford believes to be derived from dextrose, and he estimates that nearly 10 per cent. of all the heat produced by the destruction of this dextrose in the body is to be credited to the molecular combinations comprized under the term fermentation, and a little more than 90 per cent. or more to the progressive oxidation of the alcohol formed in the system."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN automatic gas-controller has been patented and is now on sale in England," says *The American Inventor* (New York, November), "which might materially lessen the cost of public lighting in the municipalities of the United States if in practical operation it fulfils the claims of its owners. The controller is said to be adaptable to any type of incandescent burner, to fit any lamp, and to be instantaneous in its lighting and extinguishing. The mechanism consists of a clock which can be so set as to light the gas each night and extinguish it each morning, so as to make an automatic variation of the time of lighting and extinguishing according to the calendar. In short, by means of a chart, the street lights are turned on and off, lighted and extinguished, at a different moment each day throughout the year, according to the season. This is an advantage, it is claimed, over any other controller now on the market, one adjustment a year being sufficient. It is claimed that they would require no attention except winding once a week or a fortnight, and that once set would not have to be reset throughout the year. The gas can be turned on and off in the ordinary way, quite independent of the gas-controller. This is important, as it might be necessary to turn off the gas for the renewing of the incandescent mantels. These controllers are now on trial at Bath, and the engineer of the gas company there informs the municipal gas department in Birmingham that so far as their experience goes it gives satisfactory results."

"MOST of the coffee-substitutes I have tried at one time or other, and have also noted the experiences of others," says L. Lodian, in *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* (New York, October). "There has been a curious similarity in the results. The verdict has always been 'there was "something lacking" in the substitute. It would have a washed-out, flattish taste; had no twang; was not satisfying like coffee,' and so on. That 'something lacking' was just this: *It was not coffee.* That tells the whole story. No substitute is a coffee—call it what you like. Even the dubious coffee-essences are never satisfactory. . . . According to the terms of the new pure-food law in France, a substitute for coffee can not be called a coffee at all. The name *café* must no longer be usurped or traded upon to foist on the public a substitute for coffee. . . . A good idea, for our poor old friend, the word *coffee*, has had to stand generations of the abuses of substitution. Chicory is not called coffee, altho so universally used. Why should other articles usurp the name coffee?"

"IN order to reduce danger to a minimum, new orders in regard to the shipment of explosives have been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad," says *The Railway Master Mechanic* (Chicago, November). "One of the rules is that not more than three cars with explosives may be handled in a train for through road movement. They must not be placed nearer to each other than five car lengths, and, if the length of train permits, a car with explosives must not be within fifteen cars from the engine or within ten cars from the caboose. Only cars in good condition and of not less than 60,000 pounds capacity may be used to carry common black powder, high explosives, smokeless powder, fulminates, and great-gun ammunition. Cars must be equipped with both air-brakes and hand-brakes in good condition for service, and have no loose boards or cracks in the roof, sides, or ends. The doors must be so tightly shut that no sparks can get in. The journal-boxes and the trucks must be carefully examined and put in such condition that there will be a minimum possibility of hot boxes; every car must be carefully swept out before loading. In fact the greatest possible care must be taken to put the car in the best possible condition, and certain rules must be followed in loading and labeling the cars for shipment. Cars containing explosives will not be hauled in any train carrying passengers. Whenever a train stops, trainmen must examine all cars containing explosives. The cars at each end of one containing explosives must not be loaded with oil, lumber, or other inflammable material, with iron pipe or with other articles liable to break through the end of the car from rough handling."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT THE JEW CELEBRATES AT CHRISTMAS.

THE Jew and the Christian are united in the celebration of Christmas, says Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, but for reasons apart from the theological associations of the festival. These reasons, remarks the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal* (December), so rarely appear as the motive of Gentile Christmas literature that the question is repeatedly asked "What of the Jew at Christmastide; how does he regard the day; does he celebrate it at all; and what does the Jewish parent teach his children?" Accordingly Rabbi Hirsch was asked to state the position of his race in regard to the festival of the Nativity. The rabbi replies:

"Before the Jew could recognize the festival in the Christian sense, he would have to be convinced that all the centuries elapsed since the event thus remembered, which for him and his ancestors have been years of trials and tears, he has walked in wilful blindness. As long as the Jew is attached to his own religion he will not, he can not, admit this. Whatever star blazed forth over the world in the night when the shepherds, according to one of the gospels, heard the angelic anthem, it did not shine with a light unknown in Israel. The Jew could not and can not hail its rise as marking the setting of his religion's day. The Messianic dream of Judah in that momentous hour did not meet its fulfilment. Peace then was *not* established on earth."

The synagog, he continues, would sign its own death-warrant were it to set aside its own festal cycle in favor of the more widely observed holiday of its rival and opponent. What the Jew celebrates at the Christmas season is thus set forth by the writer:

"The Jewish religionist has all the less excuse for this substitution since his synagogal calendar provides at the identical season of the year an occasion for as intense a manifestation of joy. It is not a secret among scholars that the celebration of the twenty-fifth day of the midwinter month in the Jewish notation of the years' circuits as a day of light in commemoration of the rededication of the Temple (see Saint John x. 22) is one of the component factors of which Christmas observance in the church is a combination. Thence the church borrowed the light as an expressive element in the symbolism of its day, tho outside the church ritual not until the early part of the nineteenth century did the lights on the tree come in vogue as a dominant feature of the Christmas accessories.

"The Jewish holiday of Lights, designated as Hanukah in Hebrew, has also taken on the character of a festival in the main dedicated to childhood. In this it has clearly developed along lines parallel to those that Christmas followed in widening its own scope. The setting aside of the days immediately succeeding the winter solstice to mark the birth of light antedates both Judaism and Christianity. It is basic to the Yuletide of the Germanic peoples, the Saturnalia of the Romans. The custom, however, of placing gifts in the stockings of the children originated in Holland, where Saint Nicholas, or Santa Claus, the children's friend, visits his pets on December 6, he himself and his gifts being an adaptation and reconstruction of very ancient conceits rooted in most primitive religious rites that arose in prehistoric times when human sacrifice, especially of the first-born son, was deemed necessary to secure the happiness and health of the denizens in childhood's paradise.

"In Jewish homes thus Hanukah spreads the glow of light, and into the hearts of Jewish children it infuses joy almost at the same hour when Christmas sets ablaze the tree under the neighbors' roofs. Only in the seeming the Jewish day is less inclusive in its monitions. True, the background of the Jewish festival of Lights is the nation's victory. But the victory won by the Maccabees over the Syrians not only preserved Judaism; it alone made the birth of Christianity possible.

"The Christmas sentiment of 'good-will to men' is certainly an echo of the convictions and aspirations which the Jewish festival of Lights emphasizes. Widespread as the prejudice is that the ethics of Jesus transcend Judaism, and that therefore Christmas virtually marks the advent of a new epoch of love among men, it is based on misconstruction or ignorance of Jewish life and literature contemporaneous with and antecedent to the rise of Christianity. The ethics symbolized by Christmas are Jewish. Their universalism is not an exotic in the garden of Judaism."

Signs are not wanting, the rabbi continues, that sooner or later the Jewish festival of Lights and Christmas will no longer fall on different days. He adds:

"Even now, the hour which moves all Christendom to joyous sentiments has found welcome in many a Jewish household. Its theological implications have been forgotten in the sweeter melodies which it has dedicated to the universal humanities. And many more of Jacob's family would be ready to combine their Hanukah and Christmas, and help create for the common day a name and symbols of broader sweep than either now possesses, were it not for the remembrance that while the Jewish Hanukah has brought terror and pain to none in former centuries, and, alas! even now in darkest Europe, Christmas has often been, and is still, a day of unspeakable anguish and terrible suffering for Jews. Coming from their matins, where they had learned of the birth of the Babe of Bethlehem hailed by angels' choirs chanting of good-will to men, mobs time and again would invade the defenseless homes of the divine Babe's kinsfolk and visit on them their fanatical wrath. In Russia the approach of Christmas fills with trepidation five millions of human hearts. Sad experience has taught them that no hour is fraught with graver peril for them than that which retells the poetry of a Jewish child's birth in poverty and power. The Jew can not rejoice, nor sing of good-will, when he knows that the day of his joy has been and is the day of his helpless brothers' trembling and anxiety and agony!

"In this country, as in England, the Jew rejoices that the Christmas sentiment is speedily and beautifully progressing toward realization in action. And when he sees the lights leap into glory in his neighbors' homes he breathes forth a fervent prayer for their happiness. As far as in him lies he helps make their joy more genuine. He gladly contributes his part to the happiness of his friends, and such as share with him the hospitality of his domestic hearth, but are not of his religious fraternity. For himself and his own, however, as yet he prefers to wait."

Interdependence of Hope and Immortality.—Hope and immortality stand or fall together, says Mr. Charles Fletcher Dole in his lecture on the Ingersoll Foundation for 1906 at Harvard, now published in book form. Hope, he declares, "may live in a vague way without any definite object," but "it tends to die at the roots with the denial of immortality." Science has not yet accounted for the vastness of men's thoughts; hence it has given no reasonable explanation of his hope. "It is more reasonable," declares the writer, "to hope for immortality than to suppose that such a thought has a higher value than the life which gave it birth." "To deny immortality is to deny the very values to the sense of which all heroism appeals." Upon this point he continues:

"This is to say that all the magnificent words which make literature and ring through literature and poetry like battle-cries to rally men to their highest modes of action—*justice*, *truth*, *virtue*, *heroism*, the *good*, the *best*—such words, bespeaking man's spiritual nature, group themselves with the words 'hope' and 'immortality.' They stand or fall together. Raise your estimate of one of these words, and you unconsciously raise your estimate of all. Depreciate any one of them, and you depreciate all alike. Set a price or a limit upon the worth of virtue and you have limited your vision of all things hoped for. Set a finite limit upon hope, and you have set the same finite limit upon virtue or truth. You have even depreciated also the value of logic and reason."

After maintaining that it is at least as intelligent to hope for immortality as to deny it, and that "our faith in a universe is not merely the outgrowth of the observation of outward phenomena," but "it is also a sort of intellectual or spiritual necessity, without which the mind is baffled or stupefied," he adds:

"So, too, we find that the hope of immortality belongs to that deeper unity of thought and conception of which our interpretation of the outward nature is merely an image."

FUTURE EFFECTS OF THE CRAPSEY CASE.

INDICATIONS are not wanting that the closing of the Crapsey case with an ecclesiastical decision against the Rochester clergyman will set in motion efforts to broaden and liberalize the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal Church. George Foster Peabody is reported by the New York *Tribune* as saying that a meeting of men who desire a more liberal church faith is likely to be held, "to discuss the sentence pronounced on Dr. Crapsey and its bearing on themselves and the general situation within the church." While the comment, so far as it has appeared in both religious and secular papers, upholds the action of the court of review as following the only logical course open to it, yet the situation thus created can not but have its bearing on the positions of many in the church who have not yet come under the cognizance of an ecclesiastical court. A dispatch from Buffalo to *The Tribune* refers to the decision of the court as "the strongest official declaration ever made in the United States as to the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the enforcement of its discipline against the so-called liberal preachers within the church." The Rev. George Clark Cox, of Cincinnati, has affirmed publicly the same position as Dr. Crapsey. How many others there may be the future will disclose. Meantime their position is defined in the following manner by *The Nation* (New York, November 22):

> "Dr. Crapsey . . . should not be made the sole martyr in this cause. . . . All brother clergymen who think with him are logically and morally bound to abide by the sentence passed upon him. If they really are spiritual leaders, they must speak out and take the consequences with him, rather than stultify themselves by silence. The easy way is to smother conviction and say nothing; but the clergyman who allows Dr. Crapsey to suffer while he himself, guilty of the same offense, escapes, knows in his soul that he is unfit not only for the ministry, but for association with honest men."

In a letter issued on November 26 by Mr. Edward M. Shepard, counsel for Dr. Crapsey, regret is exprest that "a broader and farther-seeing wisdom has not prevailed," and that the ecclesiastical authorities have, for the time, decided that the Episcopal Church is "to be a sect, and one of the lesser sects, in the United States." Mr. Shepard turns his attention to the address made by Bishop Potter before the Diocesan Convention of New York, and censures that prelate's utterances. He further implies the presence of clergymen in New York whose positions would not be safe in the hands of an ecclesiastical court as rigid as that which has accomplished the deposition of Dr. Crapsey. We quote:

> "I have far more respect for conduct of the court in this matter than I have for that of the Bishop of New York in the attack which he has seen fit to make upon Dr. Crapsey. While the cause was still under judicial consideration and while every consideration of fairness made it proper for one of his responsible place to be silent upon it, he told his clergy in unmistakable fashion, tho resorting to the device of not mentioning a name, that Dr. Crapsey's motive has been a morbid desire to hold on to the money revenues of his place.
>
> "This false and indecent imputation comes from a bishop who has for many years been conspicuously indifferent to preaching in his own diocese more heretical than Dr. Crapsey's was deemed to be.
>
> "The imputation deserves, and I believe it will receive, moral contempt from every right thinking man who knows of it. Dr. Crapsey has not, ever since he entered the ministry, lived with the rich; he is not served to-day by a butler and a 'second man' and a footman and a coachman; he is not one of the chief figures at the dinner-tables of the private palaces of his city; he is neither used to nor fond of sybaritic elegance.
>
> "But altho Dr. Crapsey is deficient in these, he has given his entire life to the work of carrying Christianity to the industrious poor of the city in which he lives. He does not hold to the rule that the minister's contract is one for a money price—so many dollars, such and such an output of doctrine. He has indignantly rejected the ignoble rule, 'Keep silence or withdraw,' of which Bishop Potter is the author, and upon which, facing now the awakened conscience of the church (and of the American people also), he sees fit to put the gloss that he meant that the heretically thinking clergyman should withdraw to study."

THE COMMON SENSE OF CHRIST.

MASCULINE common sense, it is declared by the London *Spectator*, is a more striking feature in the teaching and example of Christ than even the lofty conception of man's responsibility and capacity for the most exalted virtue. Upon the latter point, *The Spectator* continues, whatever may be the opinion of those who have studied the religious teaching of Jesus Christ, all must agree that he was an idealist. He pointed out as the aim of mankind an impossible standard of perfect human character. His ideal of love in act and thought and deed was superhuman, and the best efforts of a human creature to fulfil its obligations merely result in the consciousness of each one that his efforts have been inadequate. This, however, is only one side to the teaching of Christ. His practical precepts to the hearers who were to propagate this doctrine were excellently calculated to restrain them in their over-zeal and in their tendency to mere literal obedience. The apparently contradictory character of Christ's preaching is thus stated:

BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER,

Who enunciated the rule, taken to apply to the Crapsey case, of "Keep silence or withdraw!"

> "Christ preached perfection, and admitted that to perfection no man can attain. The moral goal of Christianity recedes like the horizon before the face of the pilgrim. Neither in will nor in deed can his task be completely fulfilled. No circumstances, Christ said, could exempt from the supreme duty of benevolence. Justice might not circumscribe its bounds. Blood was no barrier, creed no excuse. The whole world of action offered too narrow a field for its operation. Benevolence must control the secret thoughts of the heart. Life is not long enough for the work of the Spirit, and the best man must die confessing

himself an unprofitable servant. The aim of his teaching would seem to have been to arouse in men an insatiable moral ambition rather than to lay down an absolute rule of must and must not.

"But there is another side to the teachings of Christ, otherwise it would not be adapted in all things for the guidance of humanity, and would set an insufficient curb upon the fanaticism and superstition of the race. If we accept the record of the Evangelists, Christianity as it came from the lips of our Lord contained neither of these elements. Very few years, however, had passed over Christendom before it was hard beset by both. These evils are inherent in human nature; but there is a corrective which is inherent also, and that is common sense."

This common sense is supremely prominent in the teachings of Christ, and the application of it was strongly emphasized by him with a view to neutralizing the two extremes mentioned above. This writer thus goes on:

"Fanaticism and superstition have, no doubt, a savage origin; but they can be fruitfully grafted upon a civilized stock, and may owe their life to the strict logic of the theologian, as well as to the mad emotionalism of primitive man. There is no antidote to the poisons they produce but the one used by our Lord. When he began his teaching, subservient obedience to the letter of the Mosaic law was crushing the life out of religion, and he set himself to break the fetters of the faithful by an appeal to their common sense. He encouraged them to disregard any religious ordinance which stood in the way of a moral duty, and he refused to be bound by effete sacerdotal custom. There was, he implied, no virtue in an observance which had ceased to fulfil the purpose for which it was inaugurated—the good of man. It was well to rest on the Sabbath day, but surely their own common sense must show them that it was better to work than to allow a man, or even an animal, to continue in suffering for want of assistance. It was more important, he said—and the more common sense his hearers had, the more they must have agreed with him—to make up a quarrel than to be punctual in religious exercise, and it stood to reason that character could not be affected by a meticulous devotion to rules in the matter of eating and purification."

This common sense of Christ is shown by the way in which he recognized what we call respectability. Thus of his counsel to the disciples on their travels:

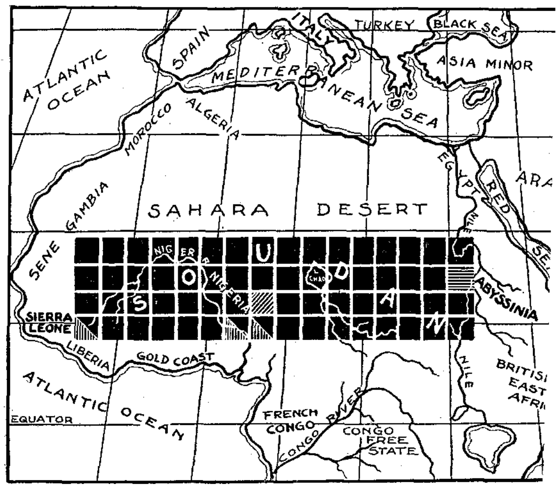
"He said that in going to a strange town they were to 'inquire who in it is worthy; and there abide.' In other words, they were not to neglect the advantage to their work of a favorable public opinion. He said they were to eat what was set before them; that is, we suppose, to indulge no Jewish scruples or personal fancies to the inconvenience of their hosts—and they were to bless the house. Evidently, however, they were not to imagine their blessing to contain any miraculous virtue, and so give currency to superstition, for Christ assures them that if peace be not already there no form of words will confer it."

Common sense, with its absence of fanaticism, superstition, and harsh judgment of others, is an essential feature of Christianity as it was in the teaching of Christ. On this point *The Spectator* observes:

"It is an essential part of Christianity. Take it away, and religion indeed remains—for man's sense of the supernatural is not dependent upon his reasoning power—but it is religion at the mercy of all manner of evil influences and every form of insane excess. Pillar-saints and persecutors were not all bad men, and many of them were religious ones; but if Christ be the pattern for Christians, then Christians they were not, and to put their crimes and follies down to Christianity is palpably unfair."

MENACE OF MOHAMMEDANISM IN THE SUDAN.

FROM the Sudan it is reported that the Crescent bids fair to absorb the entire range of that vast country under its sway unless extraordinary efforts are made by Christian missionaries. Northern Nigeria—the most populous part of the Dark Continent, with a territory as la
tion of from sixty t
told, is practically
of the large cities o
Africa, are without
than fifty missionarie



MAP OF THE SUDAN.

Each black square in this map represents one million people, onl squares have been touched by missions.

of negroes, who, while steeped in pagan superstitions, were, nevertheless, a quiet, peace-loving people. With the advent of the Mohammedans, however, there entered an element that has kept the country in a constant turmoil, all through the centuries that have followed. Having as a policy enjoined by the Koran, either to convert or enslave the pagans, their presence has resulted in perpetual slave-raiding wars, which continually desolated whole regions, and left a howling wilderness in their wake. This constant strife made it well-nigh impossible to carry on a successful missionary work, and by the church as a whole the field has been looked upon as closed. Since the slaughter of the Arab fanatics at Omdurman, the British flag has waved and insured secure and stable government from Egypt southward to Uganda, and under the administration of this enlightened government the whole of the Sudan is becoming quiet and life is safe.

"But, Mohammedan traders and missionaries are pushing forward with such energy and zeal that they are flooding the country with their influence, and at the present rate of progress it is computed 'there will scarcely be a heathen village on the banks of the Niger by 1910.' This means that they would be all Mohammedan, and therefore very much less accessible to the Christian missionary than if they had remained heathen. In other words, while we hesitate, the door there is gradually closing."

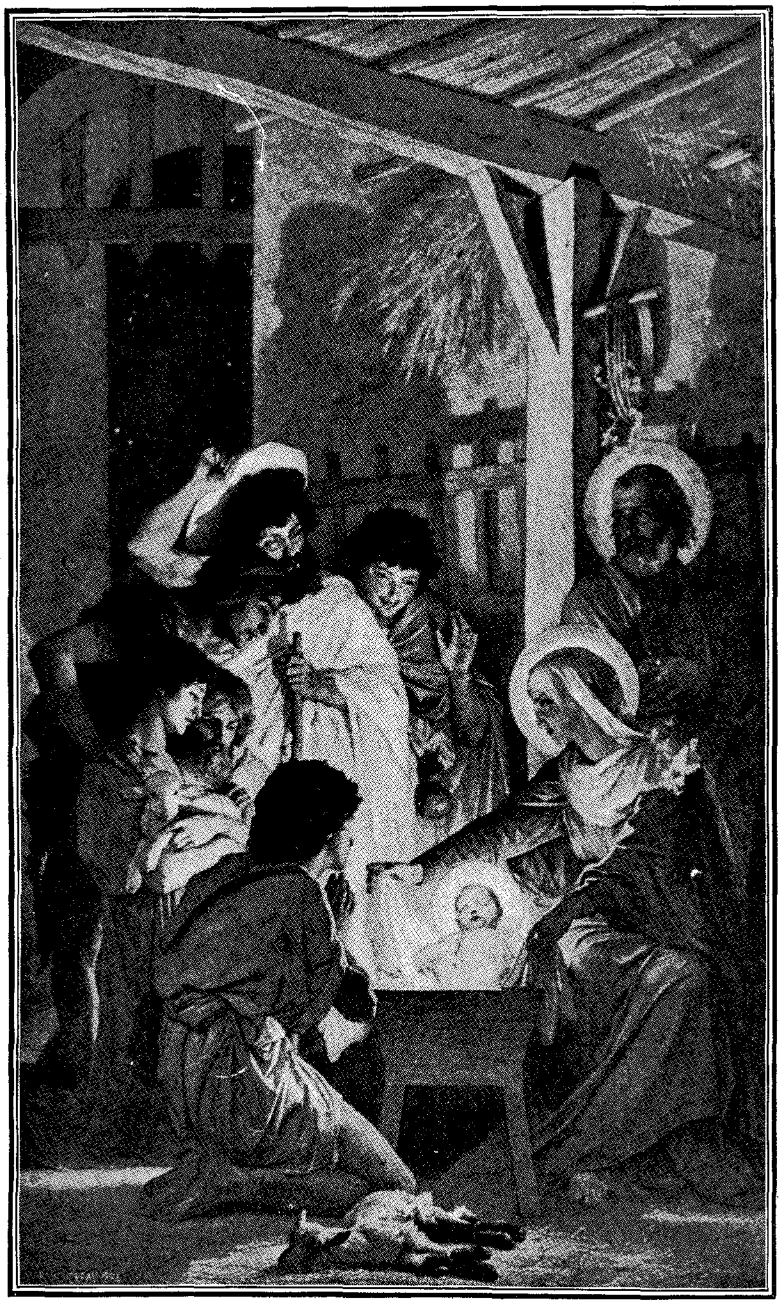
Even from a political standpoint, the article proceeds, "it would be disastrous to abandon these lands to a fanatical religion like Mohammedanism, which, in our generation, has shown its fruits in the Armenian massacres, and the revolution in the Eastern Sudan which led to Gordon's death." The pagans themselves, we are told, are sending forth the cry, "Send us the white man's teachers!" Upon this point, Dr. Kumm, the honorable secretary of the Sudan United Mission, writes:

"If men ever called for light and guidance, the pagans of the Central Sudan are calling now. Take, for example, the case of the giant king of the Ankwe, who came to see me, to ask for the white man's religion. Last year he was a simple pagan. To-day he is followed everywhere by his Moslem mallam. It is not yet too late to reach him; next year, humanly speaking, it will be."

LETTERS AND ART.

ON READING GLOOMY BOOKS AT CHRISTMAS-TIME.

SO much of the present literary output is steeped in gloom that Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers is afraid our Christmas spirit may be tinged by it. So he writes an article on "Christmas and the Literature of Disillusion" in the December *Atlantic* to inoculate our minds against this peril. "At Christmas-time," he says, "when we naturally want to be on good terms with our fellow men, and when our pursuit of happiness takes the unexpectedly genial form of plotting for their happiness, the disposition of our favorite writers becomes a matter of great importance to us." If our favorite author is sour-tempered, says Mr. Crothers, "he can turn us against our best friends"; "if he has an acrid wit he may make us ashamed of our highest enthusiasms." At the same time, Mr. Crothers helps us to a sane view of the author who prefers "unmitigated gloom in his representations of life." That we have allowed ourselves to droop beneath his shadows proves that we are too prone "to exaggerate the significance of what is presented to us" and to "treat that which is of necessity partial as if it were universal." We ought to get over our romantic attitude toward literature, Mr. Crothers tells us, and remember that with any book "we are not looking directly at the world, but only at so much of it as has been mirrored in one particular mind." He adds:



THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS.

By W. A. Bouguereau.

"Let us remember that only a very small amount of good literature falls within Shelley's definition of poetry as 'the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds.' For these rare outpourings of joyous, healthy life we are duly thankful. They are to be received as gifts of the gods, but we must not expect too many of them. Even the best minds often leave no record of their happiest moments, while they become garrulous over what displeases them. The cave of Adullam has always been the most prolific literary center. Every man who has a grievance is fiercely impelled to self-expression. He is not content till his grievance is published to the unheeding world. And it is well that it is so. We should be in a bad way if it were not for these inspired Adullamites who prevent us from resting in slothful indifference to evil."

There are enough real grievances, admits Mr. Crothers, "and the full expression of them is a public service. But the trouble is that any one who develops a decided gift in that direction is in danger of becoming the victim of his own talent." This happened in the last generation, he avers, to Carlyle and Ruskin and in a certain degree to Matthew Arnold. He puts it in this wise:

"Each had his group of enthusiastic disciples who responded eagerly to their master's call. They renounced shams or machine-made articles or middle-class philistinism as the case might be. They went in for sincerity or Turner or 'sweetness and light,' with all the ardor of youthful neophytes. And it was good for them. But after a while they became, if not exactly weary in well-doing, at least a little weary of the unintermittent tirades against ill-doing. They were in the plight of the good Christian who goes to church every Sunday only to hear the parson rebuke the sins of the people who are not there. The man who dated his moral awakening from 'Sartor Resartus' began to find the 'Latter-Day Pamphlets' wear on his nerves. It is good to be awakened; but one doesn't care to have the rising-bell rung in his ears all day long. One must have a little ease, even in Zion."

Why not put a cheerful courage on as we work for better things? asks this optimist. Even the philistine, he concedes, "has his good points and perhaps may be led where he can not be driven." "At any rate he is not likely to be improved by scolding," counsels Mr. Crothers, to make way for a personal confession concerning his emancipation from Ibsen. To quote:

"Time was when he had an uncanny power over my imagination. He had the word of a disenchanter. Here, I said, is one who has the gift of showing us the thing as it is. There is not a single one of these characters whom we have not met. Their poor shifts at self-deceit are painfully familiar to us. In the company of this keen-eyed detective we can follow human selfishness and cowardice through all their disguises. The emptiness of conventional respectabilities and pieties, and the futility of the spasmodic attempts at heroism, are obvious enough.

"It was an eclipse of my faith in human nature. The eclipse was never total because the shadow of the book could not quite hide the thought of various men and women whom I had actually known. This formed the luminous penumbra. After a while I began to recover my spirits. Why should I be so deprest? This is a big world, and there is room in it for many possibilities of good and evil. There are all sorts of people, and their existence is no argument against the existence of quite another sort.

"Let us take realism in literature for what it is and no more. It is, at best, only a description of an infinitesimal bit of reality. The more minutely accurate it is, the more limited it must be in its field. You must not expect to get a comprehensive view through a high-powered microscope. The author is severely limited, not only by his choice of a subject, but by his temperament and by his opportunities for observation. He is doing us a favor when he focuses his attention upon one special object and makes us see it clearly."

It is when the realistic writer turns philosopher and begins to generalize that we must be on our guard against him, the writer explains. Because, to follow the writer further, characters are apt to become symbols, "and the symbolism becomes oppressive." There is a brilliant illumination to this thought with the quoting of which we shall have to leave our heartening essayist:

"There are some businesses which ought not to be united. They hinder healthful competition and produce a hateful monopoly. Thus in some States the railroads that carried coal also went into the business of coal-mining. This has been prohibited by law. It is held that the railroad, being a common carrier, must not be put into a position in which it will be tempted to discriminate in favor of its own products. For a similar reason it may be argued that it is dangerous to allow the dramatist or novelist to furnish us with a 'philosophy of life.' The chances are that, instead of impartially fulfilling the duties of a common carrier, he will foist upon us his own goods and force us to draw conclusions from the samples of human nature he has in stock. I should not be willing to accept a philosophy of life even from so accomplished a person as Mr. G. Bernard Shaw; not because I doubt his cleverness in presenting what he sees, but because I have a suspicion that there are some very important things which he does not see.

"It is really much more satisfactory for each one to gather his life philosophy from his own experience rather than from what he reads out of a book or from what he sees on the stage. 'The harvest of a quiet eye' is, after all, more satisfying than the occasional discoveries of the unquiet eye that seeks only the brilliantly novel."

THE LAST DAYS OF SCULPTURE.

SCULPTURE at the present is an unnecessary art, declares Prof. George Santayana, of Harvard University. It is a part of our imported civilization and represents a foreign tradition imposed upon us. "This alien rule," he admits, ought to be accepted during the process of working out our own ideals, but "the borrowed tradition must be abandoned in favor of them when they are determined." When that time has arrived, we are to understand, we shall have cast off one of the ancient forms of artistic expression because it no longer expresses the nature of modern civilization. How the case stands with us at present is shown in the words delivered by Professor Santayana in a lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. We quote from the Boston *Transcript:*

"This age offers no natural models for such work, no natural occasions for producing it, no natural function for it when produced, and little technical feeling. Sculpture, often perfunctory in character, still lingers in consequence of an instinct which is exercised mechanically, and of the inherited conventions of society in the matter of expression. Modern sculpture is not spontaneous. The modern monument, for instance, perpetuates the name of the artist rather than the person represented, and the spirit has deserted even religious sculpture.

"The case was different in the days of the Greeks, in the Middle Ages, and during the Renaissance, when sculpture was accepted as inevitably as we accept language nowadays. Not only was there a continuous succession of works, the new constantly replacing the old, but with the Greeks there was a natural genius for plastic representation which was the special form of expression demanded by many occasions; while, in the days of the Renaissance, with its frankness of gesture and distinction of personality, sculpture was a natural means of record. . . . . . .

"When we observe any ancient statue with attention, provided we are sensitive, the effect is twofold; we are introduced to the inner moral life and disposition of the past as exhibited by the object, and we are renewed in the selfsame spirit. Sculpture thus has both deep historical and deep ethical significance. Its power does not depend on accessories or realistic handling, but on the force of the 'ethos,' the steady habit of life, which inspires it. Egyptian sculpture, in spite of technical shortcomings, is thus often sublime, and modern sculpture, notwithstanding its perfect execution, as often vapid. All artists are dependent on their environment, their model, and their technical tradition for their results; and unless these factors reflect a long inheritance of stedfast living, the conditions for producing great sculpture do not exist."

SOME POINTS SET RIGHT BY THE SPELLING BOARD.

UP to this time the work of the Simplified Spelling Board has been only of a tentative nature, declares Prof. Brander Matthews. "It is but a preliminary of what we hope to do," he continues, with the additional assurance that all progress shall be made slowly. In these words he endeavors to disarm the fears of those who see imminent ruin to the language. At the same time he sets out to correct certain misapprehensions held very generally concerning the inviolable language of Shakespeare. In the first place deliberateness of action is necessitated, he informs us, by the very constitution of the membership of the board. The Simplified Spelling Board was designed to consist of a large number of representative men with a small executive committee residing in New York. The first duty of the executive committee was to elect additional members to the board, and as this function has barely been completed, it is not expected that the first full meeting of the board will take place before next spring. The Executive Committee were of course not empowered to "propose" any simplifications; what they have thus far done has been to "recommend" simplifications already made by others. We quote the words of Professor Matthews reported in an interview given to a representative of the New York *Times* (November 25):

"We intend to suggest certain simplifications in spelling by the omission of useless silent letters. But we were well aware that there would be a great diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of any specific change. It seemed to us unfair to the board for the Executive Committee to put forward simplifications that one or another member of the board might not approve of. But the board could not be consulted at first because it was not then fully constituted. So we accepted gladly a suggestion of Mr. Holt's. We determined to pick out of the alternative spellings in use—more or less in use—a certain number, say 300. Then we asked those who favored the principle of simplification to adopt the simpler of the two spellings. . . . . . .

"Every dictionary has as an appendix a list of words spelled in two ways. In selecting our 300 words we chose mainly from that list. We chose also certain of the forms preferred by the poets and warranted by the best usage of the best authors of the language. *Kist*, for example, is one of these, which you will find frequently so spelled from Shakespeare to Tennyson. Of course, we adopted the twelve words simplified by the National Educational Association ten years ago and immediately adopted by *The Educational Review* of President Butler and employed in Prof. Calvin Thomas's very popular German Grammar. Among these twelve words are *thoro* and *thru*, which the public generally seems to think we devised ourselves. . . . . . .

"We have made recommendations as to a choice between existing forms, for even *thru* was being used, and frequently used, before we put it on our list of 300 words. Our own suggestions, whenever we get ready to make them, will be published only after a consultation with every member of the board, both in Great Britain and the United States. If possible, we shall try to get the unanimous backing of the whole board for every innovation. Probably this will not prove to be possible, since we are many men of many minds. But we shall certainly urge no innovation which is not supported by a large majority of the board."

Professor Matthews refers to "signs of a strange superstition" which have appeared among the objections raised against the recommendations of the board. There seems, he says, "to be a belief on the part of many that there is now a fixt, regular, and authoritative spelling of our language which has been unchanged from the beginning, which was used by Shakespeare and Swift and Scott, by Franklin and Emerson, a regular spelling we are wickedly seeking to change for the worse." There appears, in addition, a lurking idea "that a language ought to be fixt once for all," such a theory as, in the eighteenth century, caused the founding of the French Academy. Not only, declares Professor Matthews, can a living language "never be fixt finally," but the actual fluidity of the English language will be a matter of surprize to those who are "content with the language of Shakespeare." Upon this point Mr. Andrew Carnegie writes the following in *The Independent* (New York, November 15):

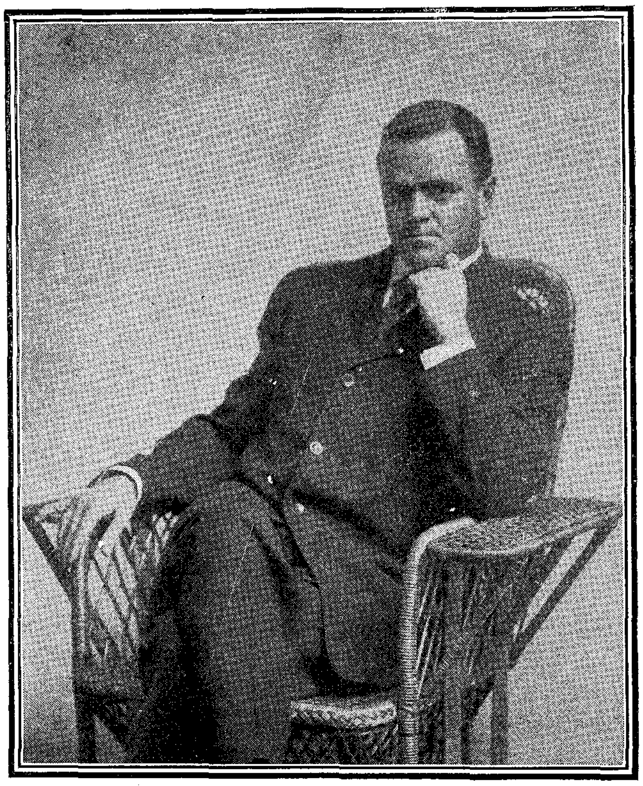
> "Simplification of spelling has always been going on. Take the word *fish*, for example. The author of the 'Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle' (1496) spelt the word *fysshe*, and Caxton did the like, and worse. Earlier writers, besides *fish*, had used *fishe*, *fyshe*, *fisch*, *fysch*, *fishshe*, *fissh*, *fysshe*, *fisshe*, *ffyssh*, *fiche*, *fyche*, *fisse*, *fiss*, *fizs*, *fis* , *fix*, and a few more varieties. Some one has cited from Coverdale's English version of the Bible (1535), which was printed in Germany, these other varieties: *fiszh*, *fyszhe*, *fiszsh*, besides *fysce*, and *fish*. Within one generation most of these superabundant spellings were set aside, and only four or five varieties were used, until at length, a generation later, only one prevailed—*fish*. This was simplification. It was effected, not by abstract 'growth' or 'evolution,' but by conscious human effort, guided by common sense. Some persons began the change; others accepted it because it was good."

The board, according to Professor Matthews, are quite satisfied with the progress thus far made. School-teachers, college professors, practical business men, and scientific men are accepting the recommendations gladly. Ten thousand signatures have been secured to the pledge to use the list of the 300 simpler forms; in addition to which there must be thousands of converts, thinks the enthusiastic professor, who have not communicated with the board. To quote further:

> "Nearly all the profest students of language, nearly all the linguistic experts, are ranged on our side. It might be said, almost, that the more a man knows about the history of English and of the science of language the more likely he is to be in favor of the progressive simplification of spelling that we are advocating. Professor Lounsbury, Professor March, and Professor Hempl are original members of our board; so are the editors of the Century, of the Standard, and of Webster's dictionaries, and we are glad to have the sympathy of Professor Skeat at Cambridge and of Dr. Murray and Dr. Bradley at Oxford. In fact, the only two philologists who have come out against us are President Wheeler, of the University of California, and Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia, and President Wheeler's specialty is Greek and Professor Peck's is Latin. I think that no scholar whose special interest is in our living English speech has made any protest against our proposals.
>
> "The poets and the novelists are divided. Mr. Aldrich, Mrs. Wharton, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Owen Wister, for example, are against us. But Mr. Howells, Mr. Gilder, Mr. Cable, Mark Twain are for us. Possibly those against us outnumber those who are for us. This, I think, is very natural. Poets and novelists deal with romance; they are likely to be devoted to the past, because the past seems to them more romantic. They dislike change, even when it is an obvious improvement. Thus they are often reactionary and prefer the past to the present, while dreading the future.
>
> "They are among the conservative forces. It is part of their function to resist advance and improvement—and this is a very useful function. Nothing would be worse for the language than a general willingness to change hastily and without time for proper consideration. These poets and these novelists who are opposing us are the needful brake on progress. Their opposition was to be expected, and we are all the more glad to welcome the support of the very distinguished leaders of American literature who have taken the larger view and who have displayed their sympathy with our cause."

NEEDLESS FEARS FOR THE "CREATIVE SPIRIT."

To be disturbed by fears that the creative spirit in literature is either dead or moribund is about as foolish as worrying over the stability of the universe. This in effect is the consensus of opinion of half a dozen writers who address that subject through the medium of *The Outlook* (New York, November 24). The creative spirit in literature may be inactive at present, waiting for the new order of things to settle and manifest its inherent romance, suggests Mr. Henry Holt; or, as Mr. Henry M. Alden thinks, it may be "neither dead nor dormant," but "simply not in evidence in the manner of its manifestation in former periods." Its period of somnolence, if indeed the present may be so judged, Mr. H. W. Boynton points to as a much needed opportunity for reviewing our assets. "We are too clever by half," he asserts. "We have all the technic of the literary art at our finger-tips; we have a higher average of workmanship than has ever been attained. We sadly recognize our perfections and our futility." Turning the "eye of inquiry upon our own distrust" Mr. Boynton brings the following within the range of our vision:



H. W. BOYNTON.

"We are in no immediate and crying need of fresh literary masterpieces," he declares. "We might make shift very well with the old ones for a decade or two."

> "Admit that we are for the most part but making little neat ripples on the shore, and the tide is at the ebb. There is and should be a tide in the affairs of art. It can not be always at the flood, nor does the marvel of an occasional tidal wave determine high-water mark. There have always been these moments of abeyance, when diligence and skill have failed and failed again to do what, but a moment since, impulse and inspiration were achieving offhand. We do not need to look far back or far away for reminders of this. After the Elizabethans, after Pope, after Johnson, after Wordsworth, what an ebbing of the waters! Why should we take it so to heart that we are taking our turn at this perfectly natural and human experience? Really, we are in no immediate and crying need of fresh literary masterpieces; we might make shift very well with the old ones for a decade or two. Does the world in general complain that its geese are not swans? Not at all; geese are much more useful factors in the every-day economy. The world in general is very well satisfied with the literary fare set before it by writing persons. Nor are connoisseurs inclined

to protest. Already more literary masterpieces exist than the most eager enthusiast can study in a lifetime. It is, I fear, the writing person himself who raises the hue and cry about the decadence of genius and inspiration and the creative spirit. *Irritabile genus:* we insist that the public (which is honestly inclined to go about its own business and to take a good-natured view of ours) should at least find fault with us! I think the connoisseur's attitude, not of indifference, but of patience and quietude, is the reasonable attitude. To him the present is at least a stepping-stone. He knows enough of the past to be confident of the future. His treasures are already so great that he can afford to bide his time for new acquisitions."

In the mean time, continues Mr. Boynton, "we should not fail to hear true voices because they are not both true and colossal." "In fiction we have no Dickens or Victor Hugo, except as surviving delight from a preceding generation," says Mr. Henry M. Alden in the same strain, "but we have novelists whose appeal to our sensibility is quicker and stronger. Our satisfactions in this field exclude regrets. Mrs. Humphry Ward and Margaret Deland are far more significant to us than a new George Eliot would be."

A SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SPOKEN ENGLISH.

THE first tangible effort toward dealing with the "question of our speech" is the formation of a new society devoted to the study of spoken English. Ever since Mr. Henry James, in a lecture before the students of Bryn Mawr College, delivered admonitions upon the subject of our slovenly English, there have been heart-communings among those to whom the matter of correct spoken English is of vital interest. On November 22, so we read in the daily press, the inaugural meeting of the "Society for the Study of Spoken English" was held at the Academy of Fine Arts, New York. According to the New York *Sun*, Bishop Henry C. Potter, who was among the urgent advocates of the purification of our spoken English, said that public speakers of all kinds, actors, teachers, lecturers, and others, must be relied upon to lead the reform; that their influence was most direct and far-reaching upon the public in general. In view of the difficulties, the new society declared that the most valuable work could be done in the nurseries. Parents should watch their own speech and that which their children hear from nurses and household servants. Mr. Forbes Robertson, one of the most distinguished exponents on the English stage of the ideals toward which the society aims, thus voiced the purposes of the organization:

> "The language of this great country is English. It is the object of this society to bring about as correct and as pure pronunciation as possible. . . . We can't depend upon the pronouncing-dictionaries. We have to go to people that speak properly, and train our ears. Usage is constantly changing the sound of a vowel in a particular word, and we must bow to that change and avoid the pedantry and affectation that hold on to the old-time pronunciation."

The magnitude of the offense which this society aims to correct has been brought home to us by Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Henry James in recent numbers of *Harper's Bazaar*. Their words are especially addrest to women, which does not in the least mean that men are not equally or even more culpable. Says Mr. Howells:

> "We are supposed here to be speaking of American women, and we do not speak of American men only because nothing good is to be expected of them until their mothers and wives reform. But who has not known Harvard men, Yale men, Columbia men, Cornell men, who twanged and whiffled, and snuffled and whined and whinnied along with the fairest and dearest of our women? They are worse, if anything, and they are unlike our women in having other faults than those of enunciation. All this, however, does not excuse Vassar and Smith and Wellesley and Bryn Mawr if their graduates go home with the untutored voices that they brought to those groves of academe. Nothing can excuse them but the fact at which we have hinted; they have to deal with young ladies instead of little girls, and must not censure their manner of speech on pain of their grief or rage. Still, it would be better for the authorities to do so, unless, indeed, the authorities are unconscious of the same faults in themselves, and can not perceive them in others."

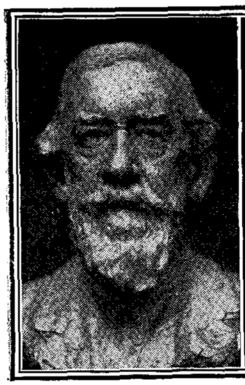
Mr. James points out the anomaly "of the general life of the most schoolhoused of peoples" to be the entire lack of appreciation of "the blessing of articulate speech." He writes in *Harper's Bazaar* (December):

> "The voice of the American woman, enjoying immense exercise, is lifted in many causes, but the last it anywhere pleads is that of its own casual interest or charm. It pleads in a thousand places the cause of culture—which its possessors have so much at heart that they have organized, East and West and North and South, an unprecedented system of clubs and congresses for the promotion of it; yet all with a serenity of indifference to the very key of the *effect* of the cultivated feminine consciousness, a serenity which is perhaps the most bewildering incongruity in a world of incongruities. It is not certainly the only one, for the particular world we are considering contains plenty of others; but none is so calculated to arrest and confound the observer. He finds himself, to put it simply and strongly, in presence of an anomaly which leaves him, even after much experience, still rubbing his eyes—if I may not indeed much more properly say still inveterately, and almost undisguisedly, stopping his ears. This consists, on the part of the votaries in question, of the pretension, marked by the stupendous serenity aforesaid, simply to *dispense* with that attribute which is accounted in other civilizations the sovereign stamp of the well-conditioned woman."

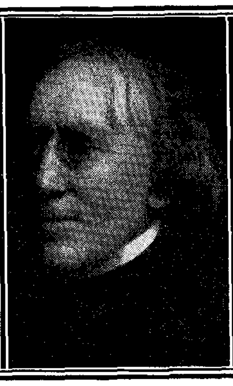
HOW THE AUDIENCE CONDITIONS SHAKESPEARIAN PLAYING.

ACTORS and managers are called upon so often to bear the blame for evils, real or pretended, that beset the modern stage, that it must afford them some satisfaction to see the tables turned on the audience. This is done by the London *Times* in a recent issue. Weakening powers of attention and deficient imagination on the part of the audience are to blame, it asserts, for things that have often been charged to over-elaborate scenery and a curtailment of the actor's art. It states the case as follows:

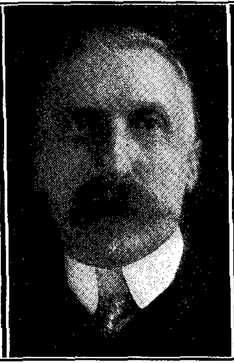
> "We have never found that inefficient or archaic staging induced a better performance; it does not always secure even a more reverent treatment of the text. Long waits and consequent mutilation of the text are commonly ascribed to heavy changes of scenery. Modern scenic appliances are so efficient that what would have taken half an hour fifty years ago can be done in ten minutes to-day. Long waits are very largely due to the inability of a modern audience to keep its attention fixt on the play for more than a short time. Now, if it is good for the public to see Shakespeare acted, it is better for them to see him imperfectly in a form they like than not to see him at all. In the playhouse the audience must be considered, as well as the author. The public of to-day has not the power of make-believe of the Elizabethan public; its weakness must be considered. It has an equal desire for pageantry and display. To the Elizabethan the world he lived in was a pageant; he had no need to go to the theater for spectacle. In our gray world the theater is the only place where that desire can be constantly satisfied. . . . . .
>
> "On the other hand, the drama of to-day is not rhetorical and expository; the modern audience has only a limited capacity for declaimed poetry and prefers example to precept. We have our way of playing Shakespeare; the Garrick period had its way; the Betterton period had its way; each represented the spirit of its age, and not one of them—even the last-named—was absolutely right, or succeeded much better than the others in losing 'no drop of that immortal man.' . . . The philosophic and practical spirit will not sigh for the past (a past in which Shakespeare too often went bare while the pantomimes took all the spectacular beauty at command), nor condemn a whole generation and a great deal of earnest work for one or two breaches of good taste."


From the bronze bust by Spicer-Simson, Paris.
MONCURE D. CONWAY.

W. D. HOWELLS.


SIR HENRY IRVING.

HARRY THURSTON PECK.


HENRY C. SHELLEY.

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON.

FIFTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Somewhat more than eight thousand books of all kinds will have been published in America this year. At least one-half the number are books of which most readers of critical reviews and frequenters of regular bookstores will never hear—books which they will never anywhere see. They belong to the subscription, educational, technical, and other classes which scarcely count as part of what we call the day's literature. In preparing the subjoined list of fifty books, which have been selected from the year's output and are recommended for holiday gifts, only the other half, or the "bookstore books," have been considered.

HISTORY.

Jackson, A. V. Williams. Persia, Past and Present: A Book of Research. With more than 200 illustrations and a map. The author is professor of Indo-Iranian languages and sometime professor of the English language and literature in Columbia University. 8vo, pp. I-xxxi-467. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

Professor Jackson has produced in this work a masterpiece of its kind. It is one of the really notable books of the year. Indeed, if this list were restricted to twenty-five instead of fifty books, we should feel impelled to include his work among the number. He is a specialist of long years of devotion to his theme. He has visited many parts of the ancient land he describes and verified personally the statements previously made by historians, antiquarians, and philologists. For the most part, his illustrations were secured at first hand.

Lanciani, Rudolfo. The Golden Days of the Renaissance in Rome. With about 100 illustrations. 8vo, pp. xii-340. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

The period here covered is that of Paul III., Raphael, Michelangelo, Vittoria Colonna, Agostino Chigi—surely one of the most interesting epochs in Italian history, a period which stands alone in the records of art and whose influence will be felt to the latest generations. The volume contains much hitherto-unpublished information gained from study of the old monuments. There are about one hundred reproductions from drawings, photographs, and old prints.

Peck, Harry Thurston. Twenty Years of the Republic. 1885-1905. With frontispiece. 8vo, pp. viii-811. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

Professor Peck's volume has already become familiar to readers of *The Bookman*, but one gets an enlarged impression of the value of these chapters now that they have been brough together in book form. They have something more than temporary interest and value, based as they are on close personal knowledge of the facts described. Professor Peck appears to have made the politics of his time one of his hobbies. His familiarity with men and events is something which the reader, well acquainted with his other writings, may not have been prepared to find. We are inclined to believe the book will be accepted as the best contribution its author has made to contemporary literature.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bisland, Elizabeth. The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn. With illustrations. In two volumes. pp. viii-475; 528. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Less than one-fifth of this work contains the record of Hearn's life. The rest is pure Hearn—even more intimate than the books he has written, dealing with the themes that always moved his imagination. His strange origin, his troubled boyhood and years of apprenticeship, his pursuit of the weird, the exotic among tropical peoples, and finally his departure for Japan in 1890 resulting in permanent expatriation, are recorded in more or less brief compass. No reader of Hearn's books can do without this work, and no reader of this biography not already familiar with his books will long neglect them.

Chatfield-Taylor, H. C. Molière. A biography with an introduction by Thomas Frederick Crane. Illustrated. Large 8vo, pp. xxv-434. New York: Duffield & Co. $3 net.

Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has produced a notable biography of the great Frenchman. His special care has been to present Molière in connection with the times in which he lived, and thus his work as a critic of society receives due emphasis. The author has overcome, in so far probably as any one could have done so, the extreme difficulty of knowing the exact facts in Molière's life. He has done this by a resort to study of the social history of Louis XIV.'s reign, and to the internal evidence which the plays themselves afford. The result is a volume of some real note in Molière literature, handsomely manufactured.

Conway, Moncure Daniel. My Pilgrimage to the Wise Men of the East. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. viii-416. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.

This volume which forms a supplement to Mr. Conway's autobiography, published last year, contains an account of his travels in India and recounts conversations with leading Buddhists, Brahmins, Parsees, and Mohammedans. The religious side of the author is thus brought into unusual prominence, with the result of considerably enhancing the interest of the volume.

A considerable portion of the book—and that not the least interesting—is given up to a discussion of the author's ethical and religious ideas as influenced and modified by actual contact with other creeds and world-conceptions. His final conclusions are set forth with much interesting detail.

Dawson, W. J. Makers of English Poetry and Makers of English Prose. New and revised editions. Two volumes. 8vo, pp. 404; 308. New York: Fleming H. Revell & Co. $1.50 net, each.

Mr. Dawson's two works deserve to be more widely known in this country than they yet have been, and the present editions appear to have been made especially for this end. Among contemporary essayists we know of none who has written of English poets and English prose-writers in a way so satisfactory. Mr. Dawson has insight, sympathy, and knowledge, but with these qualities combines others that are more rare in an essayist; he has practical aims, and his style has both clearness and distinction.

Gibbs, Philip. Men and Women of the French Revolution. Illustrated from 28 plates reproduced from contemporary prints. Royal 8vo, pp. xii-390. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $7 net.

Recent researches have added considerably to the sum of knowledge which we possess concerning the men and events of 1789. The latest work of importance on the subject is Mr. Gibbs's intimate study of the famous characters that figure in the drama. Lifelike portraits are given of the men and women of the salons, of Mirabeau, Lafayette, Robespierre, Danton, Marat, the royal family, and the ill-starred men of the Gironde. The book is handsomely illustrated with reproductions of historic portraits and paintings.

Hill, Frederick Trevor. Lincoln the Lawyer. Richly illustrated with reproductions of photographs and documents 8vo, pp. 330. New York: The Century Co. $2 net.

In the library that has grown up round the name of Lincoln, one important feature of the great President's career has heretofore been singularly neglected—Lincoln's legal career, which extended over twenty-four years and was unusually rich in incident and significant features. Lincoln's achievements as a statesman so overshadowed his legal accomplishments that biographers have given the latter but little space.

Lytton, Robert, Earl of. Personal and Literary Letters. Edited by Lady Betty Balfour. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.50.

Letters by the author of "Lucile" whom the middle-aged knew in their youth as

"Owen Meredith," but who abandoned literature to become eminent as Viceroy of India, Ambassador to Paris, and an Earl, should have in this country special interest for many readers. "Owen Meredith's" poems were widely read here, and in early life this author spent a few years in Washington as an attaché of the British Legation.

McMahan, Anna Benneson [Editor]. With Byron in Italy. Being a selection of the poems and letters of Lord Byron which have to do with his life in Italy from 1816 to 1823. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.40 net.

The alluring title of this book will not disappoint lovers of Byron. Consisting of a selection of the poems and letters of Lord Byron relating to his life in Italy from 1816 to 1823, the work presents one of the most interesting aspects of his varied and crowded career. It was Italy that lifted him to the heights of poetic inspiration; it was the "mistress of the world and goddess of the arts" that evoked the noblest outbursts of his opulent nature. The letters deal with the Italian people and their customs. The book is illustrated with over sixty reproductions of views, ruins, statuary, and portraits.

Michel, Émile [Member of the Institute of France]. Rembrandt. Large 4to. With seventy plates in color and photogravure, and a study of Rembrandt's work. New York: The John Lane Co. $10 net.

The tercentenary of Rembrandt, lately celebrated in Holland, awakened echoes in every part of the world. It became the occasion of renewed popular interest in the works of the great Dutch master. Perhaps the next best thing to seeing the originals, which are scattered widely throughout the museums of Europe, is to view the seventy plates in color and photogravure contained in the present volume. These have been selected from the most characteristic paintings and are presented in full-page plates printed on rag paper.

Parsons, Mrs. Clement. David Garrick and His Circle. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 417. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75.

Mrs. Parsons divides her book into eight sketches, in each of which Garrick is made the central figure. The great actor is thus placed before us in the many interesting periods and phases of his career, while crowds of friends and contemporaries bear him company. Much research is shown in the mass of material brought together. The volume has a useful bibliography.

Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. Charles Godfrey Leland. Illustrated. 2 vols. Large crown 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

This volume of literary reminiscences of "Hans Breitmann" is one of the really important books of the kind that have appeared this season. Leland was a man of fine intellectual equipment, with an original gift of style, and a scholar as well as a humorist. A considerable part of his early life was spent in Germany and France. Later on he lived in London, and as a result of his wandering propensities gained acquaintance among the literary celebrities of Europe. He was an officer on the Northern side in the Civil War, and later was editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

Traubel, Horace. With Walt Whitman in Camden: A Daily Record of Conversations Kept by Horace Traubel. 8vo, pp. xiv–410. With twenty-five full-page half-tone illustrations. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $3 net.

The growing interest in Walt Whitman and the general recognition of him as a genius of unique qualities made the publication of Mr. Traubel's diary of conversations with the poet an event of some importance. For nineteen years Mr. Traubel had been in intimate association with Whitman. In 1888 he began to record the conversations and events of his almost daily visits to the poet, and, like Boswell, he set down everything that was said, without addition or attempt at embellishment. The result is a singularly intimate picture of Whitman's personality.

Wallace, Lew: An Autobiography. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–1028. New York: Harper & Bros.

It is an intimate and entertaining narrative that Lew Wallace has prepared for the great army of "Ben-Hur" readers. That life, he assures us in the opening pages, has been a happy and fortunate one. Tho not a member of any church or denomination, he avows himself a believing Christian. He came of old American ancestry, his grandmother having been a relative of John Paul Jones. The records of his boyhood and youth are given with much detail; even his love-affairs are described. A considerable portion of the book is devoted to personal memoirs of the Civil War, wherein there is furnished ample proof that Lew Wallace has been a fighter as well as writer.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Allen, Grant, and Williamson, George C. Cities of Northern Italy. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. xxxviii–520. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50 each.

In these two handsome volumes the art-renowned cities of Northern Italy are described and pictured. The author's aim to supply the tourist with such historical and antiquarian information as will add to his understanding and appreciation of the architecture, sculpture, and painting. The cities described are Milan, Verona, Padua, Bologna, and Ravenna.

Bacon, Dolores. Old New-England Churches. 8vo, pp. 250. Elaborately illustrated from photographs. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.75 net.

In this elaborately made and interesting volume, Mrs. Bacon tells of the famous events associated with about forty of the best-known churches of New England. It is by reason of their historic associations, and not their architecture, that the churches have a cherished place in the memory of New-Englanders. Their pulpits were occupied by some of the greatest preachers which this country has produced, and the story of the earnest lives of these churchmen and of the effect of their example and efforts upon American life is inspiring and interesting.

Champney, Elizabeth W. Romance of the Italian Villas. With illustrations in colors, photogravure, and half-tone. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Mrs. Champney's new volume is uniform with her "Romance of the Bourbon Chateaux." She writes not so much of buildings as of the romantic and dramatic events which have taken place within their walls, not to mention other interesting incidents in the lives of famous people who dwelt there. It is a book such as only careful research could have produced well, but Mrs. Champney can be trusted to be sure of her ground. Having done this, she proceeds to write in a manner that is always felicitous.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. The Philippines Under Spanish and American Rules. Illustrated with twenty-six photogravures. Crown 8vo, pp. 566. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $3.

The author of this work has already published volumes on India, Panama, and our insular possessions other than the Philippines. His present work is the result of a practical effort to ascertain what value the people of the Philippines may have for our republic, and what may be for our purposes the resources of those islands. His statements are founded on personal observation and official information.

Hornaday, William T. Camp-Fires in the Canadian Rockies. Seventy illustrations, and two maps by John M. Phillips, Pennsylvania State Game Commissioner. 8vo, pp. 343. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.90 net.

Mr. Hornaday's narrative is not alone a book that will appeal to sportsmen. It is valuable as a contribution to knowledge of the country and its natural history. Summits of the Canadian Rockies were explored by the author, and the information thus secured and here given is often both new and important. Many of the illustrations are of exceptional consequence. They were frequently obtained under circumstances of danger and are declared by the author to be as valuable as his own text.

Howells, W. D. Certain Delightful English Towns—With Glimpses of the Pleasant Country Between. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 290. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.

When it is Mr. Howells who vouchsafes to accept one as fellow-traveler, one can ask no more delightful custodian through "delightful English towns." He takes a course through the south counties from Plymouth to Exeter and Bath, and down to Southampton, along to Folkstone and Canterbury, before turning inland through Oxford, Chester, Shrewsbury, and Worcester, ending at Northampton. There is nothing essential missed of the historic or literary association of these towns, but what one seems to value even more is the suave, humorous observation of ordinary things which gives one the sense of the highest reality.

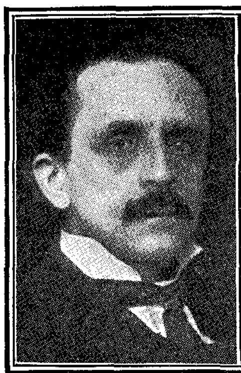
Lansdale, Maria Hornor. The Chateaux of Touraine. Illustrations in color by Jules Guérin and in black and tint from photographs. Royal 8vo, pp. xviii–375. New York: The Century Co. $6 net.

The beautiful and famous chateaux of Touraine are here described and pictured in moving words and colors. Stirring events of the past are brought before the reader until the walls of historic buildings seem again to be alive with the romance and tragedy which are a part of their history. The author has lived among the scenes she describes, and writes with a firm appreciation of the historic perspective essential to such a theme. There are over forty reproductions in black and tint of photographs gathered from many sources, and sixteen reproductions in color of drawings by Jules Guérin.

Nohlac, Pierre de. Versailles and the Trianons. With 60 full-page illustrations in color by R. Binet. Royal 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

Mr. de Nohlac, the writer of this sumptuous volume, is the keeper of Versailles, and hence there is ample guaranty of the historical correctness of the information he imparts. He writes also with sympathy and enthusiasm. The book is particularly notable for its illustrations, which are in colors. In general it has been made to conform, as to manufacture, to the volume of last year entitled "Cathedral Cities of England."

Shelley, Henry G. Literary By-Paths in Old England. With illustrations from photographs by



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J. M. BARRIE. HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY. MARY CHOLMONDELEY. MARGARET DELAND. F. FRANKFORT MOORE. OWEN WISTER.

the author. 8vo, pp. xvi–400. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

Mr. Shelley has produced one of the best books of its class seen in recent years. He has gone over familiar ground, but has tried to do so in a way entirely his own, and this fortunately was a very good way. The book is written with sympathy and understanding. The author has not failed to make researches that were worth while, and he has an agreeable style.

Smith, F. Berkeley. In London Town. 12mo, pp. 272. Illustrated by the author and other artists. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50 net.

Readers of Mr. Smith's book on life in Paris will understand the spirit and method employed in the preparation of his new work. He aims rather at a passing glance than at a serious interpretation. Having known and studied Paris so long, his impressions of London seem almost as much those of a Parisian as an American. In any case the result is a book notable for sprightliness.

Wharton, Anne Hollingsworth. Italian Days and Ways. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Since the publication of her "Colonial Doorways," Miss Wharton has enjoyed a constant widening of her audience through the other books she has published. Her subjects have mainly been American, but in the present one she has taken up a foreign field, where she writes with that sympathy and enthusiasm which, in her earlier books, she found it easy to impart to her readers. Her method in the present volume departs somewhat from her usual mode of procedure.

Whiting, Lilian. The Land of Enchantment: From Pike's Peak to the Pacific. With illustrations and photographs. 8vo, pp. xii–347. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

The scenic wonders of the great Southwest, the marvelous stage-setting of nature, the isolated grandeur of Pike's Peak and the monumental ruins of a prehistoric civilization are the subjects of Lilian Whiting's latest book. Within the limits of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Southern California there are scenes of natural sublimity which stand alone and unrivaled in the world.

STANDARD LITERATURE.

Dickens, Charles. Mr. Pickwick's Christmas. With illustrations in color and line by George Alfred Williams. 4to. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $2.

The famous chapters in the "Pickwick Papers" dealing with the Pickwickians' Christmas at the Manor Farm are here presented in attractive holiday guise, accompanied by Mr. Williams's illustrations, which add to the humor and enjoyment of the book. The volume is uniform with the Williams edition of "A Christmas Carol" and "The Cricket on the Hearth," which made their appearance last season. The illustrations are in line and color and depict with sympathy and ingenuity those scenes which have the finest flavor of Dickens's humor.

Lamb, Charles and Mary. Tales from Shakespeare. Edited with an introduction by Alfred Ainger. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xxi–172; 221. Illustrated. New York: Brentano's. $2.50 per volume.

This addition to the many extant editions of a Lamb classic will justify its appearance in the market. Among editions in large type, it is the best we know. The illustrations include mezzotint portraits of the authors and twenty full-page reproductions in photogravure from the Boydell folio edition of Shakespeare of 1806. Most editions of the "Tales from Shakespeare" have been small in size, notable among them being the "Golden Treasure" volume. The present edition, of library size and dignity, should make its way.

Lucas, E. V. [Compiler]. The Friendly Town: A Little Book for the Urbane. 18mo, pp. xvi–380. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Lucas's earlier compilations from standard authors, entitled "The Open Road" and "A Book of Verses for Children," were so much liked that the present volume seems certain of a cordial welcome. But apart from this momentum, the book will make friends because of its intrinsic merits. Mr. Lucas has practically ranged over the entire field of English literature in order to secure brief but choice extracts in both prose and verse. He has arranged them topically rather than chronologically, so that George Wither and Thackeray may come together, or Anne Letitia Barbould and W. E. Henley. Among anthologies the book deserves an exceptional place. It has been manufactured charmingly as to typography, paper, and cover—especially as to this latter, which is a notable achievement.

Mitchell, Donald G. [Ik Marvel]. Reveries of a Batchelor. With many pictures in colors by A. N. Ashe and decorations in colors by E. S. Crawford. Tall 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $2.

So many editions of this American classic have been issued since the expiration of the copyright, their number being computed to have reached forty (one of them a cheap paper edition given away with chewing-gum!) that readers will be glad to welcome this well illustrated and altogether dignified edition. Nearly sixty years have gone by since Mr. Mitchell in a boarding-house on Fifth Avenue near Eighth Street, New York, wrote this book. Critics have often dealt lightly with its claims to a place among the classics of America, but the reading public constitutes the court of last resort in these matters, and here the decision for half a century has defied the critics. Mr. Mitchell's book has survived with the best of Irving, and in the same sense may be said to rival Longfellow, Whittier, and Poe. It were futile to deny its claims, in the face of facts as indisputable as the multiplication-table. We may call it sentimental, and sentimental it unquestionably is. Our prosaic and mechanical age is often wont to protest against sentiment and to declare it has none, but elemental human nature does not change, no matter what be the ideals of the worldly ambitious and commercially successful. It is a wholesome fact that commercialism has become powerless to destroy this book of sentiment, and a joy to know that it continues to preserve its sway over young hearts. The present edition is quite worthy of its fame. The illustrations are notable and satisfying.

Whittier, John G. Snowbound. With illustrations and decorations. Crown 8vo. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

Whittier's beautiful and popular poem, "Snowbound," is here presented in sumptuous form. The illustrations and decorations serve to enhance the associations of the well-known winter classic. The edition is printed from a special font of type with head and tail pieces in tint designed by Adrian J. Iorio. There is a frontispiece in colors by John J. Enneking, who has gained considerable reputation by his landscapes. The other illustrations include drawings in tint by Howard Pyle and E. H. Garrett, and tinted reproductions of photographs.

FICTION.

Chambers, Robert W. The Fighting Chance. With illustrations by A. B. Wenzell. 12mo, pp. 499. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Chambers's story has been one of the best selling books of the autumn. In general it recalls Edith Wharton's "The House of Mirth," but Mr. Chambers's art is not the same as Mrs. Wharton's, the difference being quite apart from any circumstance of sex in authorship. The book's chief merit is its readableness, combined with its value as a transcript from contemporary life. It is notable further as a departure by Mr. Chambers from the historical setting in which his other recent novels have been written.

Cholmondley, Mary. Prisoners; Fast Bound in Misery and Iron. With six illustrations. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Miss Cholmondley's story has disappointed few readers who recall her earlier books, notable among which was "Red Pottage." Illicit love is its theme, but she has so contrived to divest it of objectionable suggestions that one often forgets the improprieties, in the course of a narrative notable for dramatic qualities. Some of the deeper things in human nature are cleverly touched and their fountain sources stirred.

Churchill, Winston. Coniston. 12mo, pp. 543. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mr. Churchill's story has surpassed most, if not all, others in point of sales this year. It has been better liked than some of his other books—in part because of the better construction, but more largely because of the inherent and present-day interest in the central character, Jethro Bass, a typical local politician of an interior neighborhood. Most critics have accepted the book not so much as a piece of fine creative literature, as for its accuracy in portraiture and skill in construction.

Deland, Margaret. The Awakening of Helena Richie. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

A few weeks ago an examination was made of the many reviews that have been printed of Mrs. Deland's story. Not one of them failed to praise the book. "Helena Richie" was the only one of the six best selling books of the autumn to which was accorded the unanimous approval of American reviewers. The story is beyond question a contribution to real literature. We are inclined to believe it must be coupled with Mr. Wister's "Lady Baltimore" as the finest fiction produced in this country this year.

Eggleston, George Cary. Blind Alleys: A Novel of Nowadays. 12mo, pp. 414. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepherd Co. $1.50.

"Blind Alleys" is a novel of the more typical and significant sides of New York life. It is full of curious episodes and mysteries such as abound in a great metropolis, and instinct with a realism not to be found in those novels that deal with extreme aspects of city life. Mr. Eggleston thus enters upon a field of fiction that offers a strong contrast to those of the Southern romances upon which his reputation is largely based. The characters of the story are lifelike and typical.

Fogazzaro, Antonio. The Saint. Crown 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Antonio Fogazzaro's novel has raised a religious storm in Italy and has been promptly placed upon the Index of prohibited books by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. Estimates of it as exprest by European critics are varied and contradictory. In anti-clerical circles it is hailed as a literary masterpiece. Catholic organs, on the other hand, refer in slighting terms to its style and thesis. Some of the foremost English magazines praise it highly, and whatever may be the ultimate estimate of its intrinsic value, it is likely to be the most widely read of all its author's works.

Hichens, Robert. The Call of the Blood. Illustrated by Orson Lowell. 12mo, pp. 485. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Mr. Hichens's new novel is having a wide reading. People are reminded by it of his notable success, "The Garden of Allah." It is all astir, with the simple joy of physical life, its environment being one in which human passion has deep roots. The scene opens in England, but is soon transported to Sicily, the chief characters being English folk. Some of the Sicilian descriptions are quite as remarkable as anything Mr. Hichens has done.

Kipling, Rudyard. Puck of Pook's Hill. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The reviewers have found in Mr. Kipling's new book gratifying evidence that he is coming back to his own again. In it has also been found new proof of his literary versatility. He has been likened to Scott in that, within smaller limits, he here shows similar powers in reconstructing in imgination a by-gone age. "Puck of Pook's Hill" is fit reading not only for adult readers, but for youthful minds as well, having, as has been said, a certain evanescent grace and charm which we associate with childhood.

Moore, F. Frankfort. The Jessamy Bride. With pictures in colors by C. Allan Gilbert. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

This story by Mr. Moore is often referred to as the best among the many novels he has written. This is not alone due to the fact that several great figures in English literature fill its pages, Burke, Goldsmith, Johnson, and Boswell being among the number. It is due also to the delicate charm with which Mr. Moore's tale is unfolded. The illustrations for this fine edition are excellent. Care has been taken to make them historically accurate.

Page, Thomas Nelson. On Newfound River. Illustrated in colors from drawings by John Edwin Jackson. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Page's popular story of sixteen years ago makes an attractive holiday book, adorned as it now is with the drawings of Mr. Jackson, and printed by De Vinne. It is not exactly the same book that we formerly knew, Mr. Page having enlarged it, with a view to giving a somewhat fuller reflection to the life he undertook to depict. But he has not tried to amplify it to the dimensions of the novel.

Schuyler, William [Translator and Editor]. Under Pontius Pilate. Being a part of the correspondence between Caius Claudius Proculus, in Judea, and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, at Athens, in the year 28 and 29 A.D. With frontispiece and seven illustrations. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

Mr. Schuyler essayed a difficult task, tho not one wholly new. These so-called letters from Caius Claudius Proculus read wonderfully like the letters of a real Roman patrician temporarily resident in Judea at the time of Christ and closely observant of the world-important events which were taking place there. He followed Christ through his various journeys with the eager interest of a reporter or student, and then wrote of them to his friend Lucius Domitius, in Athens, with an amplitude and hospitality of mind worthy of the best of Romans.

Smith, F. Hopkinson. The Tides of Barnegat. Illustrated in colors. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Smith never writes a book failing to put his own vigorous personality into every line of it. "The Tides of Barnegat" throbs with life quite as much as did "Caleb West." His craftmanship, perhaps, is even better shown in this work than in most of his other novels. In a closing scene where he describes a storm at sea, he pictures to us the real thing.

Williamson, C. N. and A. M. Rosemary. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 140. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

This little novel has distinction, a literary aroma, that gives it a place of its own among holiday books. Its plot is of the slightest, the interest depending almost wholly upon the art of the telling. This is delicately and delightfully done and of course there is a happy ending to the story. The illustrations are done by a new process and are attractive.

Wister, Owen. Lady Baltimore. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mr. Wister's novel of the early summer ranks with the best of the year's novels in literary quality and in a distinctive charm that is as exquisite as it is indescribable. The scene is Charleston of the present day. Men and women familiar with the social life of that metropolis of a bygone age declare that Mr. Wister has caught everything with surprizing accuracy—the present-day social life, the antebellum survivals, the Northern invaders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beebe, C. William. The Log of the Sun: A Chronicle of Nature's Year. With 52 full-page illustrations by Walter King Stone, and numerous vignettes and photographs from life. Royal 8vo, pp. xii–345. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $6 net.

The author of this volume is the curator of ornithology in the New York Zoological Park, and a recognized authority on natural history and cognate subjects. In the present work, which is sumptuously bound and richly illustrated, he exhibits familiar objects from unusual points of view. He takes the reader through all the seasons of the year, and the marvels that mark each season are described and pictured. The haunts, the habits, and, one may say, the very personality of the interesting little inhabitants of field, wood, and river are revealed and explained to the reader. Drawings in color, as well as photographs from life, add to the interest of the book.

Christy, Howard Chandler. The American Girl. Profusely illustrated in color and accompanied by text. Large 8vo, pp. 157. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

That paragon, the American Girl, achieves her apotheosis in the glowing pages and pictures of Mr. Christy's new volume. Pen and pencil have done justice to the subject, and what more can be said for the artist than that? Naturally the greater interest centers in the illustrations, which are numerous and present great variety and contrasts.

Parsons, Thomas Williams. Circum Præcordia. Portland, Me. Thomas B. Mosher. $2 net.

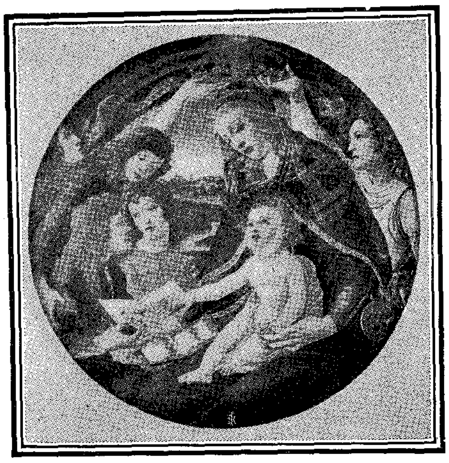
This volume contains transcripts into verse of the "Collects of the Holy Catholic Church as they are set forth by the Church of England, together with a few poems," arrangements having been made for it with the owner of Dr. Parsons's copyright. The book is not so widely known as it should be. Dr. Parsons's rendering into verse of passages originally conceived in beautiful prose was a remarkable achievement. It must have seemed a daring undertaking, but the manner of its accomplishment has dispelled all fears. The present edition is on Ven Gelder handmade paper, the text being printed within red lines. It is bound in half vellum boards, the edition being limited to four hundred and fifty copies. The publishers also issue fifty copies on Japan vellum, the price being four dollars.

CHRISTMAS POETRY.

To the Christ-Child in an Old Masterpiece.

By Isabella Howe Fiske.

For a much-needed coin, a payment slight,
Mayhap thy mother brought thee, long ago,
To the young Botticelli's studio;
And since the room was strangely full of bright,
Mysterious things, as any baby might,



From photograph by Alinari of Botticelli's painting now in Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

Thou didst smile and reach out to them. Even so
The world to-day thy babyhood doth know,
For as the Christ-Child's seemed it in the sight
Of that great painter of the infant-Christ
And angel-guardianed nativity;
And many, weary, come from over-sea,
Drawn by thy smile that hath men's hearts sufficed.—
But thou didst grow and go thy peasant way,
And didst not know that thou wert Christ one day.
—*From The American Magazine* (December).

In the Children's Room.

By Arthur Stringer.

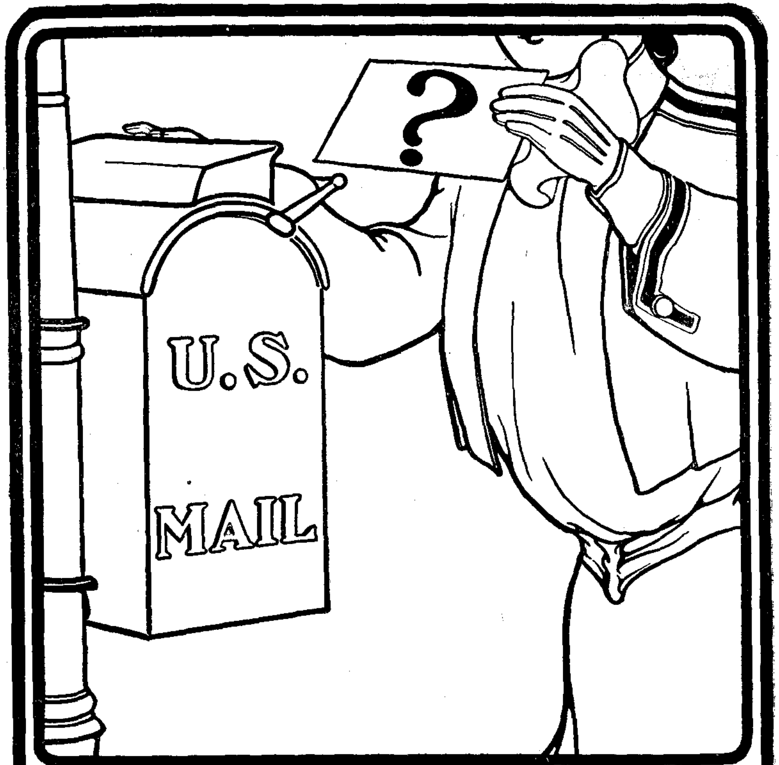
Since she had always been a child among
Her children, speaking with their tongue,
And telling o'er their tales, and making seem
More true to life each little childish dream,
She at the last had murmured, "You must take
My place with them, now, for the old time's sake."

So he, that empty Christmas morning, went
Up to the Children's Room, where she had spent
Such joyous hours, such evenings intimate,
Where still, it seemed, some ghost of her must wait.
Then suddenly upon his spirit weighed
A sense of want that left him half afraid
Of all the vast house and its emptiness,
Of all the ache his heart could not express.

He, overwise, unreconciled, austere,
Combating all his grim world year by year,
Had grown more cold, more scornful of his kind,
And so, in toil, life's solace sought to find,—
A man who would not think, and could not wait,
A lonely heart that built on work and hate,
That sought the last but not the best of creeds,
And in engulfing effort drugged its needs.

But in the Children's Room he stooped above
The childish heads life gave scant time to love.
Wide-eyed they studied him, and bravely then
He struggled with the tears that iron men
Must seldom know, for, turning to the wall,
There on three simple pictures chanced to fall
His gaze, embittered with the ache
Of all his unillumined life's mistake.

They were the simple pictures She had told
Strange stories of, above each head of gold,
In angel evening hours and days of rain,
Crooning the same tale o'er and o'er again,
Until each listening child that 'round her knelt
With her the beauty of the story felt—
The simple history that day by day
She softly told, and while she lulled away



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99$^{44}/_{100}$ Per Cent. Pure

The only ash can that won't dent—break—start a fire.

Witt's Ash Can

is infinitely stronger than the smooth, soldered, metal cans which dent every time the ash man bangs them against his cart, and which in time split open at the soldering.

Witt's ash can is not soldered.

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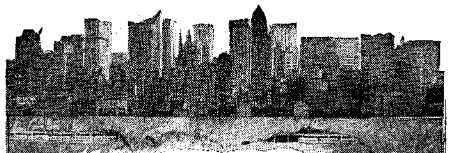

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Some passing tear, some momentary grief,
She left them richer with a new belief,—
While he, torn with his century's disease
Of restless doubt, sought never dreams like these!

One picture was but a shepherd boy
With gazing eyes and brow illumed with joy.
His sheep he saw not, nor the wide gray waste
Of mild Judean midnight, for he faced
A star, a strange star in the Eastern sky;
And like a little wind there wandered by
A breath of Peace, and o'er the troubled earth
A new tranquillity sighed into birth.

The second picture showed a mother bent
Above a new-born Child. She was not spent
Nor worn, but gazed with ever wistful love
Down on the Child. The lowly roof above
Their heads was but a stable, yet the face
Of him called Jesus filled that humble place
With mystic glory, and the serried wings
Of angels drooped to guard his slumberings.

The last scene was that of the wise men low
Before the Child. A wonder seemed to grow
Upon them as they watched, and they fell prone
Before the Infant as before a throne;
And as the mother marveled, lo, on her
They heaped their frankincense and gold and myrrh.
(The wise men these, he mused, who saw afar
And knew and understood their better star!)

With what was half self-hate and half regret
The man on whom the fever and the fret
Of life had left its ashes, slowly turned
Back to his little children who had learned
What he had lost. . . . Then to his vision came
A picture like the first, yet not the same.

It showed the Child of old with sorrows crowned:
It showed a dusty cavalcade that wound
By pool and rock and path, until, behold,
From one high plain there suddenly unrolled
The sun-bleached slopes, and on their heaving breast,
In all its thousand-roofed and walled unrest,
Jerusalem flashed back from tower and dome
Judea's pride, the pomp that still was Rome!
One dust-stained Man, with troubled eyes stood long
And gazed on tower and wall and heard the song
Of swarming street and life too feverish grown;
And as he watched, in silence, and alone,
Up o'er his brooding face a sorrow crept,
And Christ, its Savior, o'er the city wept!

And strangely then the man who knew
No childlike faith, his little children drew
About his knee—"For surely on this day
Christ is re-born," he murmured, "as you say!"

—*From Good Housekeeping* (December).

Ecce Homo.

BY WILLIAM HERVEY WOODS.

"O thou that comest past the stars
And past the utmost bound that bars
Us from unguessed infinity,
What hast thou seen along the road,
What marvels vast thy pathway strewed,
The long, long path to Calvary?"

"I saw the Sower down his brown fields striding
Fling wide the fruitful grain,
I saw the foxes in the old tombs hiding
By white towns veiled in rain."

"But this we that are men may see—
Did no great Voices speak with thee
A-journeying to Jerusalem?
Thou that hast walked with Life and Death

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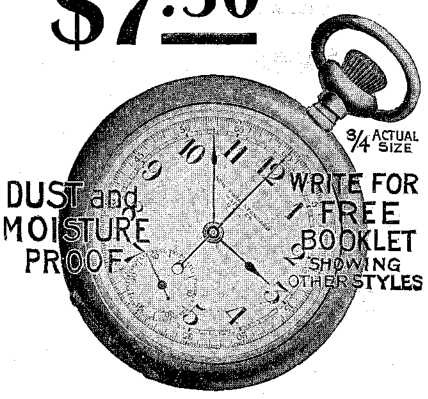

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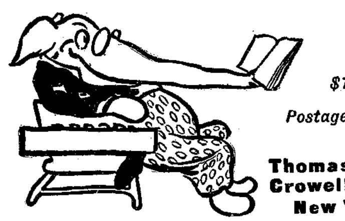

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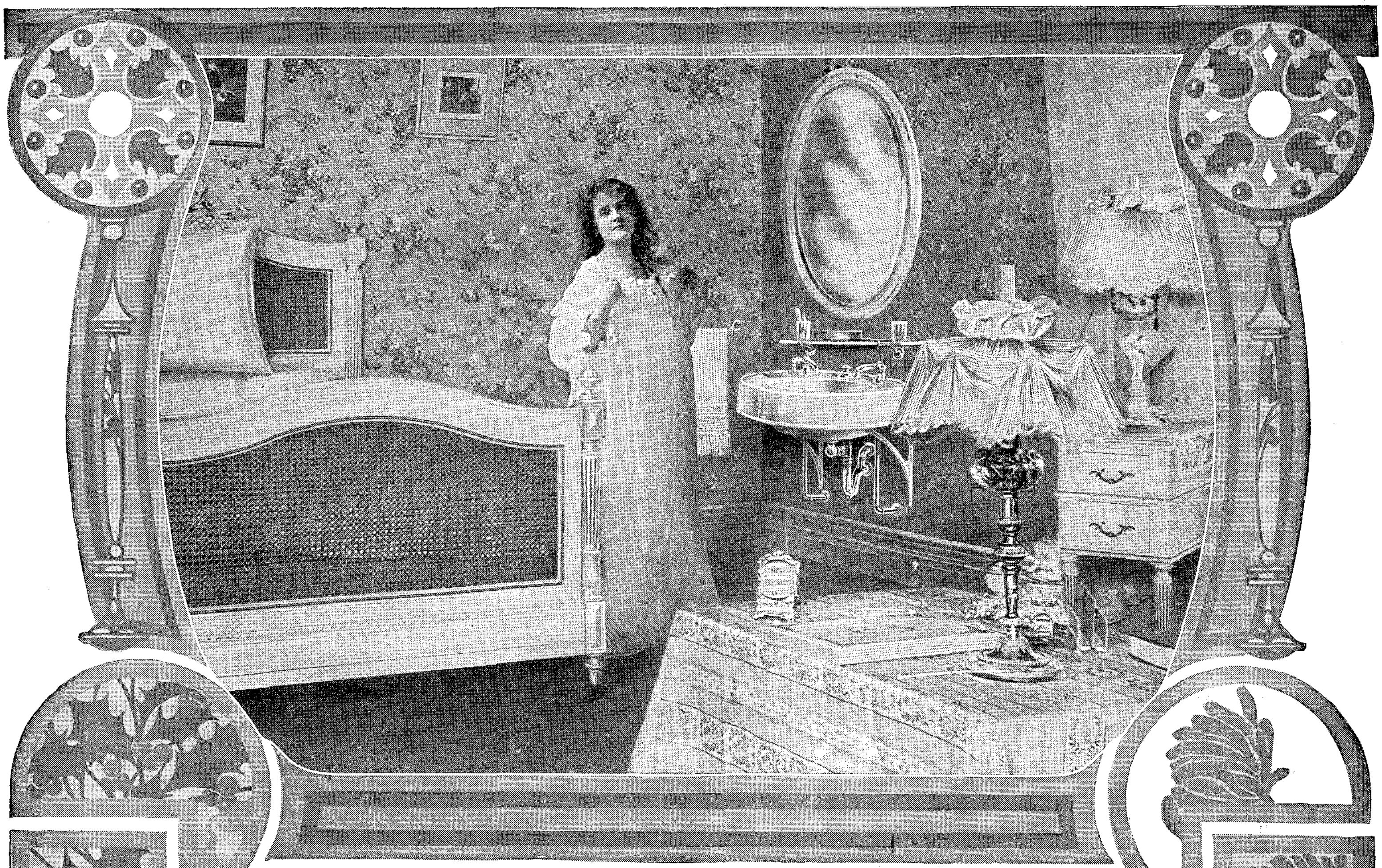

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In lands forbid to mortal breath,
What secrets are unloosed of them?"

"I heard what games the children's feet were winging
There in your markets met,
I heard the price two tiny birds were bringing—
That I remember yet."

"Nay, Lord, but show some wonder done,
Now, or in times ere times begun,
That flashes forth thy Deity;
Light with a look a new-made world,
Or stay the swift hours onward whirled,
Till we forget Gethsemane."

"I knew, I knew, ere Eden's rose was blowing,
Prick of the twisted thorn—
The nails, the darkness, and the warm blood flowing
I knew—and I was born."
—*From Scribner's Magazine* (December).

Kyrie Eleison.

By Elsie Casseigne King.

I feel the beat of thy wakening pulse
Under my maiden breast,
And a stir of life within my heart,
And a sound of voices blest,
Close to my ear; and rising high
Is the Star of prophecy—
O little Son, O little Son,
But what of Calvary?

I hear the song that the angels sing,
And the shepherds quaint come down
From the Syrian hills to worship thee
And the light of thy spirit crown
Sheds its rays on mighty kings
Humble, with bended knee—
O little Son, O little Son,
But what of Calvary?

My eyes are strained to a vision sad.
At the end of troubled years
I seem to see an evil throng
And a day of scalding tears.
There are shadowed thorns upon thy brow,
And a dark, cruel cross I see—
O little Son, O little Son,
There cometh Calvary!

Thy baby hand in mine I hold,
And scan the dimpled palm.
O God, there are marks of wounds therein
And I may not save from harm!
I may hold thee close and writhe in vain
In a mother's agony—
O little Son, O little Son,
There cometh Calvary!
—*From The Metropolitan Magazine* (December).

Glory of Winter.

By Curtis Hidden Page.

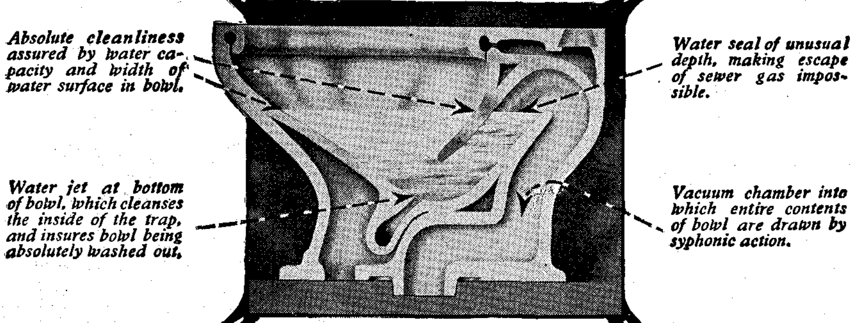
What joy to face the sting of the air, to feel
The hard and hale and hearty buffeting air,
To meet the rush of the rollicking winds a-reel,
To call to the cold in his caves and fling him a dare!

Shout loud to the spirit of snow and challenge him forth,
Beg of the sleet to bite and the frost be bold.
Hail to the winds of Winter, come down from the North!
Thrill body and nerve and brain with the sting of the cold!

Bathe all thy being deep in the stream of the storm,
And drink long drafts, lung-full, of its free-flung flood,
Till every vein is aglow and throbbing and warm,
Thrilled through and through with the health of the leaping blood.

So bathe thy soul in the joy of unyielding strife,
A bitter cordial to sweeten the taste of life.
—*From Appleton's Magazine* (December).

What to Demand in a Closet



Absolute cleanliness assured by water capacity and width of water surface in bowl.
Water seal of unusual depth, making escape of sewer gas impossible.
Water jet at bottom of bowl, which cleanses the inside of the trap, and insures bowl being absolutely washed out.
Vacuum chamber into which entire contents of bowl are drawn by syphonic action.

To know what a closet should be to be safe, study the sectional view showing the principle and action of the Sy-Clo Closet.

If *your* closet is not self-cleaning, odorless, positive in its action when flushed, replace it with the Sy-Clo,—"the closet of health".

The Sy-Clo Closet overcomes the offensive and dangerous faults of the common closet of the wash-out variety by its syphonic action. In addition to a copious flush of water from above, a powerful jet of water enters at the bottom of the bowl. This starts the flow of water over the retaining rim into the soil pipe, where a vacuum, or suction is formed, into which the entire contents of the bowl are drawn. If *your* closet merely empties without thoroughly washing the bowl, replace it with the

SY-CLO

TRADE MARK

The Sy-Clo Closet as shown by the illustration of the sectional view, is formed in a single piece—fine hand-moulded china—without a crack or crevice where impurity can lodge. Unaffected by water, acid or wear. No enamel to chip or crack. If *your* closet is different in any respect, it is unsafe. Replace it with the Sy-Clo.

The name "Sy-Clo" on a closet guarantees that it is made under the direction and supervision of the Potteries Selling Company, of the best materials, and with the aid of the best engineering skill, and has the united endorsement of eighteen of the leading potteries of America.

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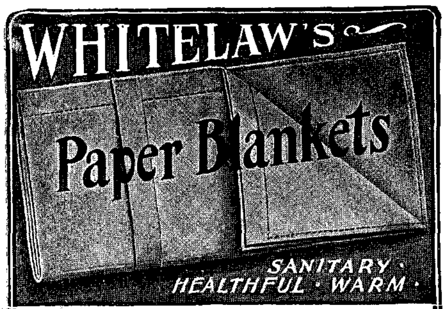
POTTERIES SELLING COMPANY, Trenton, N. J.



BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover. **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75 cents per 100 F. O. B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

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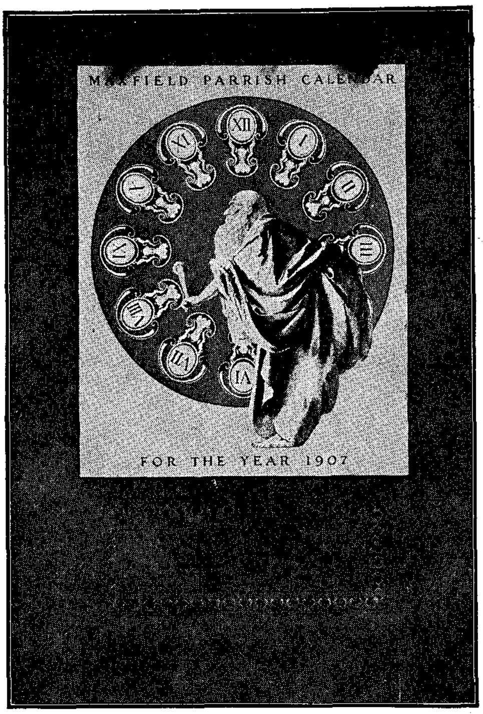
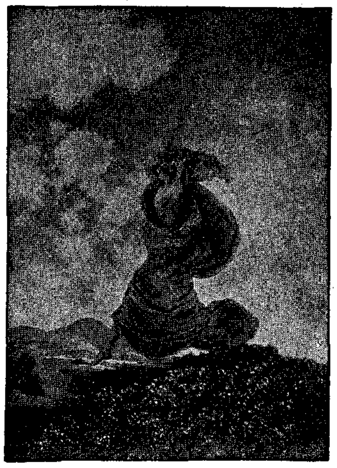
Four Superb Color Pictures By Maxfield Parrish



The original paintings of these subjects have lately been exhibited in the principal art galleries of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, etc.

The Maxfield Parrish Calendar

For 1907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Spring

THIS is unquestionably one of the most beautiful calendars ever produced. The subjects are three-color reproductions and include "Spring," "Summer" (shown below), and "Harvest"—the best of Mr. Parrish's recent paintings—now being exhibited in the principal American art galleries. It makes an ideal Christmas gift. When the calendars have served their purpose, each subject may be framed—making handsome pictures for the den, library, or parlor. Printed in full colors and mounted on fine art paper and bound with heavy tasselated silk cord. Flat in boxes, $2.50 list.

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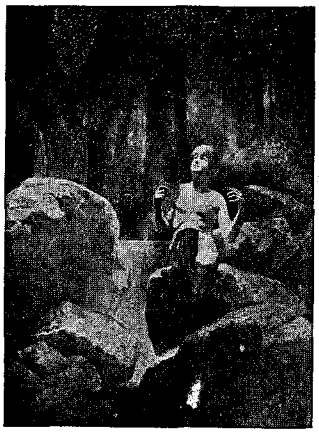
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Summer

Would you like a copy of the new catalogue of the Collier artist proofs, containing 160 reproductions, in half-tone and line engraving, of the works of C. D. Gibson, Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Willcox Smith, and many other leading American artists? If you will send us five two-cent stamps to cover charges, and enclose this coupon in your letter, we will mail you a copy postpaid. P. F. COLLIER & SON New York
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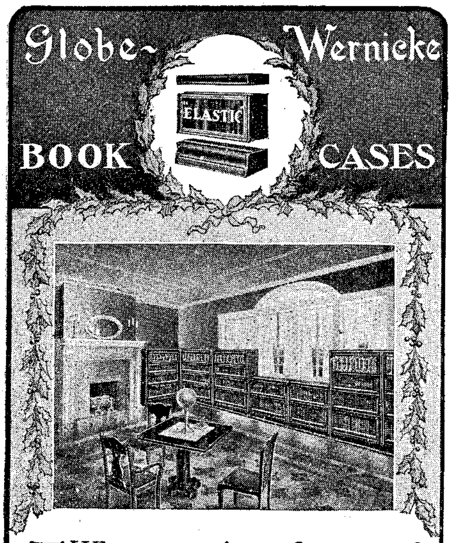

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PERSONAL.

From Switchman to Railroad President.—James T. Harahan, who replaces Stuyvesant Fish as president of the Illinois Central Railroad, is described in the directories as having "entered railway service" in 1861, but the books neglect to say that he entered it in overalls, as switchman in the yards at Alexandria, Va. Within eight years, however, he was in charge of the operation of the Shelby Railroad, and a few years later he was general manager of the Louisville & Nashville. Since then he has been in the management of a considerable number of important roads in the South and Middle West. A writer in the New York *Times* who relates these facts gives the following sketch of his personality:

> As he appears at work in his office Harahan more resembles a prosperous, middle-aged farmer, who has called concerning a shipment of wheat, than the president of the Illinois Central. He is of medium height and build, having lost his corpulent appearance within the last few years. His head is large and so are all of his features; his forehead the higher because of steadily encroaching baldness; his eyes betoken shrewdness and geniality; his nose prominent, the upper lip covered with a stringy mustache, and the lower jaw cleft and resolute. His attire is extremely simple, smacking of the "old school," with the collar open at the throat and flaring. He is a well-preserved man, but his age—63—is apparent.
>
> He is slow to speak on any subject; his manner of speech betrays excess of caution, born, perhaps, of experience. It is told that one day years ago, a newspaper reporter, unknown to Harahan, called him up on the telephone, representing himself as the reporter from another newspaper, in whom Harahan had great confidence, thus obtaining from the railway man a valuable bit of information under pledge of secrecy. The next day Harahan discovered how he had been tricked. Since then Harahan talks with no one concerning business over the telephone. If the business is urgent he has his secretary talk for him.
>
> Instances are on record when in personal interviews he has considered too strict adherence to veracity inadvisable. Such an instance was his assurance, given the press on his return to Chicago, November 2, that he had been away on an inspection trip, and knew nothing of a special meeting of the Illinois Central to take place in New York city, when, as it afterward transpired, he had just returned from Gotham and there had affixt his signature to a call for the special meeting.
>
> It can be said safely that Harahan, while executive head of the Central, will be a faithful subordinate of the man who put him in his present position—Harriman. There will be no discord, because Harahan is discreet—his ambition has metes and bounds. Charles M. Hayes, president of the Southern Pacific, who refused to execute the orders of Harriman after the latter had acquired control of that road, and whom Harriman forthwith induced to resign by the payment of a money consideration, is an object-lesson that will not be ignored by Harahan.

Christmas in the German Emperor's Family.—Emperor William of Germany is generally depicted as one of the most dignified of monarchs, a man whose sense of his own dignity is sometimes almost ridiculously exaggerated. Wolf von Schierbrand, in the December *Lippincott's Magazine*, contributes a few side-lights on this weakness of the Kaiser. He admits that there are often grounds for the popular belief in Emperor William's pride in himself, and adds: "But to see the Kaiser at Christmas is to see a man who has shed all these pretensions of a demigod; one who has stept down from his pedestal to become a good plain burgher, overflowing with the milk of human-kindness." He

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a special-bred strain of Canaries directly imported from our own hatcheries in Germany. Their song is entirely different from the ordinary Canary, and far superior to anything you have ever heard. It is simply marvelous how a little bird like this can bring forth such a volume of sweet, rich, melodious tunes.

Guaranteed Day and Night Songsters $5

Other varieties from **$2 up.**

Sent by express anywhere in the U. S. or Canada, alive arrival at express office guaranteed.

Beware of imitators. Cage and bird's inside wing must be stamped with my registered Trade-Mark, "Living-Music-Box," or not genuine.

Kahuka. Oahu, Hawaii, April 21, 1906.

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then gives some few pictures of the Emperor at this season of the year:

> Every Christmas Eve, when early dusk gathers in a northern clime, wrapt in an ample cape mantle, wholly unattended and not easily recognizable, it is his custom to stroll through his park around the Neues Palais, where the boughs are laden with feathery snow, and then through Potsdam. His pockets are full of gold and silver pieces, and like another Santa Claus he distributes his bounty to the children and humbler folk he meets. Nobody is overlooked—the men at the sentry-boxes; the park laborers and the white-haired gardeners in Sans-Souci; the crippled veteran and the sturdy beggar—each and every one receives his dole.
>
> Often he pays at Christmas debts of courtesy incurred during the year. To Baron von Lyncker, his marshal of the household, he sent a magnificent present (worth about $10,000), a chest of solid silver plate, in recognition of the extra and rather vexatious labors that official had had to perform during the year 1900, the year when the Crown Prince attained his majority. To Dr. von Leuthold, his body physician, he handed a fine gold repeater, set in precious stones and bearing the motto "*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*" This had reference to a past difference in opinion between the doctor and his imperial patient.

In the royal household the Christmas festivities are conducted on an elaborate scale, and yet, we are told, in the same spirit which makes the day dear to the heart of all the German people. Of the manner of distributing the gifts we read:

> The Bescheerung (as the distribution of gifts under the spreading Christmas tree is called in Germany) is divided into two parts. First comes the one of the members of the imperial household from the meanest kitchen scullion upward, and this takes place in a large gallery of the Neues Palais. Hundreds of small tables are placed there,

NO MEDICINE

But Change of Food Gave Final Relief

Most diseases start in the alimentary canal—stomach and bowels.

A great deal of our stomach and bowel troubles come from eating too much starchy and greasy food.

The stomach does not digest any of the starchy food we eat—white bread, pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.—these things are digested in the small intestines, and if we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest this kind of food are overcome by excess of work, so that fermentation, indigestion, and a long train of ails result.

To much fat also is hard to digest and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, belching gas, and a bloated, heavy feeling.

In these conditions a change from indigestible foods to Grape-Nuts will work wonders in not only relieving the distress but in building up a strong digestion, clear brain and steady nerves. A Wash. woman writes:

"About five years ago I suffered with bad stomach—dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation—caused, I know now, from eating starchy and greasy food.

"I doctored for two years without any benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me. I could not eat anything without suffering severe pain in my back and sides, and I became discouraged.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts and I began to use it. In less than two weeks I began to feel better and inside of two months I was a well woman and have been ever since.

"I can eat anything I wish with pleasure. We eat Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and are very fond of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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"Costumes may be of miscellaneous character, or may be confined to historical personages, Dickens or Shakespearean characters, etc., at the discretion of the hostess. Invitations for a Shakespearean Card Party may read.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Smith.
Greeting:
"Lend thy serious hearing to what I shall unfold."—*Hamlet.*
"Sir (and Lady), you are very welcome to our house.
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy."
—*Merchant of Venice.*
"Say, what abridgment
Have you for this evening?"—*Midsummer Night's Dream.*
"Whist will be the pastime—passing excellent."
—*Taming of the Shrew.*
"If your love do not persuade you to come
Let not my letter."—*Merchant of Venice.*
April twenty-first, at eight o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown.

"Tally Cards may be decorated with pen or brush Stratford scenes, or with illustrations of scenes from Shakespeare's plays."

Prizes, favors, appropriate and inexpensive decorations, costumes, menus, etc., are easily arranged by following the directions in this book.

Under the same heading of "Fancy Dress Card Parties," the book describes celebrations in honor of our Presidents in rotation; Masquerade Card Parties, etc. The cards in keeping with the spirit of these entertainments are *Congress Cards*, with *In Old Madrid*, *Parisian*, *George Washington*, *Chefoo*, *Minuet*, *Pocahontas*, and other fancy costume backs.

Congress Cards

The backs of Congress Cards are miniature art gems reproduced from exclusive paintings and so beautiful that they are often framed.

You have over one hundred designs, subjects and decorative schemes to choose from—all in the richest colors and gold.

The faces of Congress Cards are distinctly printed and the corner indexes are large—legible.

Congress Cards are perfectly uniform in size and thickness, edges smooth and even, and finished with pure burnished gold-leaf.

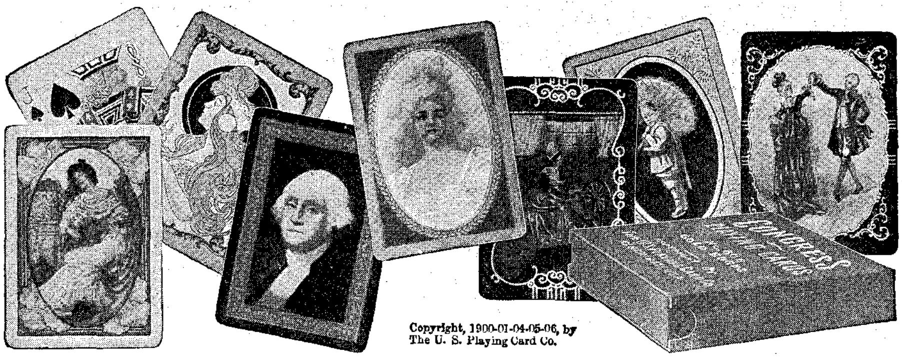
They are smooth, slippery and snappy, with a dealing and playing quality that puts vim into any card game.

They "feel" good to your hands and you appreciate their quality the minute you run them through your fingers.

Sample pack, prepaid, 50 cents, if your dealer will not supply the back you want. Send us three two-cent stamps for mailing expenses or the seal which fastens the inside wrapper of Congress Cards, and we will send book and illustrations of all Congress designs.

We will send you a handsome pack of cards if you will suggest any new and suitable form of card entertainment or any novel feature for card parties not found in our book.

The U. S. Playing Card Co., Station X, Cincinnati, Ohio



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The Influence of the Mind on the Body
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Translated by L. B. GALLATIN

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You can't get comfort in a car with half-elliptic springs or metal frame. It magnifies inequalities into bumps; turns car-tracks into jolts; and makes the average road a continuous strain.

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Part of Franklin comfort is absence of trouble. Light weight—avoids tire-trouble. Air-cooled—no freezing troubles.

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4-cylinder Light Touring-car $1850 **6-cylinder Touring-car $4000**

Prices in standard colors and equipment, f.o.b. Syracuse.
Special upholstery, equipment and colors, extra.

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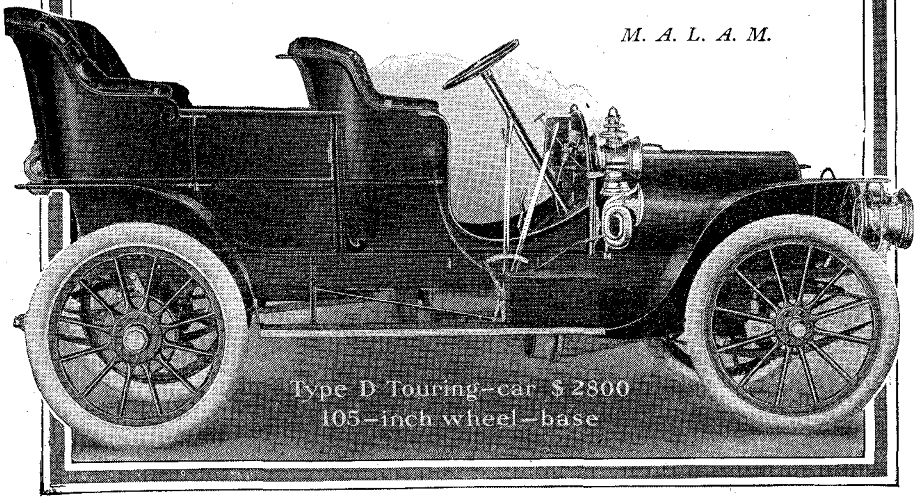

each covered with presents, and the whole scene is dominated by a Christmas tree, a perfect giant of its kind, and magnificently vivid with its myriad of varicolored candles, stars, and crescents of gold and silver, crystal icicles, iridescent snowballs, and hundreds of other glittering baubles. Each and every one of the servants, higher and lower officials, is spoken to personally by Kaiser and Kaiserin, and the meritorious old servitors are slapped on the shoulder and greeted with a few kindly phrases. The bowing and scraping, hand-kissing, and formal expressions of thanks having at last come to a close, the second part of the Bescheerung takes place.

That is the one exclusively for the imperial family themselves. It always takes place in the Muschelsaal—that immense hall in the Neues Palais, the decoration of which is in mother-of-pearl and beautiful sea-shells and clusters of coral of every kind.

For this evening the hall is bordered on each side by evergreens, holly, and mistletoe, forming two graceful hedges wherein dark green is enlivened by scarlet berries, making a fine effect. A beautiful little structure representative of the Manger, showing the Christ-child, the Virgin Mother, and the shepherd kings in adoration, is set up in a corner of the hall. This is always the special task of the Kaiser himself.

There is a medium-sized tree for the Kaiser and the Kaiserin, and a small one for each of their children—all in a row, with a plethora of gifts beneath. For days previous the Muschelsaal has been forbidden ground for the children, even for the darling of the family, Princess Victoria Louise, now a tall, slender girl of thirteen. They, the brothers and sister, have been playing hide-and-seek with their own gifts (all purchased out of their by no means extravagant allowance of pocket money), and now the happy moment has arrived to bring them out. . . . . .

When the Bescheerung is in full blast, everywhere are heard cries of "Oh!" and "Ah!" Delight, surprize, and gratitude on all sides. Mother and father smothered under a shower of kisses, their children running to and fro, inspecting breathlessly newly unearthed treasures or eying those of brother and sister. Most captivating the stern Kaiser is then, as, standing before his own "lay-out," he shows all the boyish good-nature and curiosity of his sons—poking his nose into this box or that case, making pretense of being unable to untie a parcel wrapt up with particular cunning, glancing through some new books or a portfolio of rare prints, smiling, laughing, and shouting, and being a child again among children.

Intrinsically, the gifts of the Empress are always of greatest value. Her husband made it a point from the start to present to her, every year, some fine addition to her stock of jewelry, artistic fans, carvings, rare laces, costly knick-knacks, or some *chef d'œuvre* of craftsmanship. Nearly every year, tho, he includes some handiwork of his own—an album of sketches, etc. Thus, after the Palestine trip which he and his wife took in 1898, he presented to her at Christmas following a collection of water-colors, descriptive of the most memorable scenes they had witnessed.

A supper, served strictly *en famille*, winds up this evening of evenings. Certainly no Christmas in all Germany brings more happiness than that in the imperial family.

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Women Balloonists.—A long list of women aeronauts in France is given by Mr. Paul Peltier in *La Revue Illustreé* (Paris), quoted in the Boston *Transcript*. He represents them as laughing at the idea of danger, and declaring the sport "perfectly charming."

Mme. Albert Omer-Decugis can boast of a sky-journey which many of her masculine colleagues might envy her. Indeed, the trip lasted thirteen hours, including an entire night. A woman must have steady nerves and a cool head to stand a strain like that. She must also have a pretty vigorous mind in order to note and report her impressions as accurately as Mme. Omer-Decugis does.

"My dominant sensation during that long journey," said she, "was one of perfect security."

"Security!"

"Yes, the most absolute, and a reasonable sensation, too, I assure you. In the first place, ballooning fascinates me beyond everything, but my mind wasn't riveted wholly upon the fun I was having. I kept thinking of all the precautions that had been taken, of all that we now know of aeronautics, and I told myself that an accident mustn't and couldn't occur; and you see there was sound sense in the idea."

"Then you regard ballooning as a feasible ladies' game?"

"By all means—perfectly feasible, and not only most absorbing, but most amusing. For instance, on the guide-rope trip, when you are only a short distance above the earth, it's inexpressibly curious and picturesque to see the animals filled with alarm as at the apparition of some unknown monster."

Mme. Albert Omer-Decugis added this characteristic detail: altho commonly an easy prey to dizziness, she never feels any such sensation when up in a free balloon.

Her husband, one of our most enthusiastic aeronauts, has already made numerous ascensions and brought home an endlessly interesting series of photographs and observations. He firmly believes in the future of ballooning, both from the viewpoint of science and from that of sport, and he remarked

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Often Make the Staunchest Converts.

The man who scoffs at an idea or doctrine which he does not fully understand has at least the courage to show where he stands.

The gospel of Health has many converts who formerly laughed at the idea that coffee and tea, for example, ever hurt anyone. Upon looking into the matter seriously, often at the suggestion of a friend, such persons have found that Postum Food Coffee and a friend's advice have been their salvation.

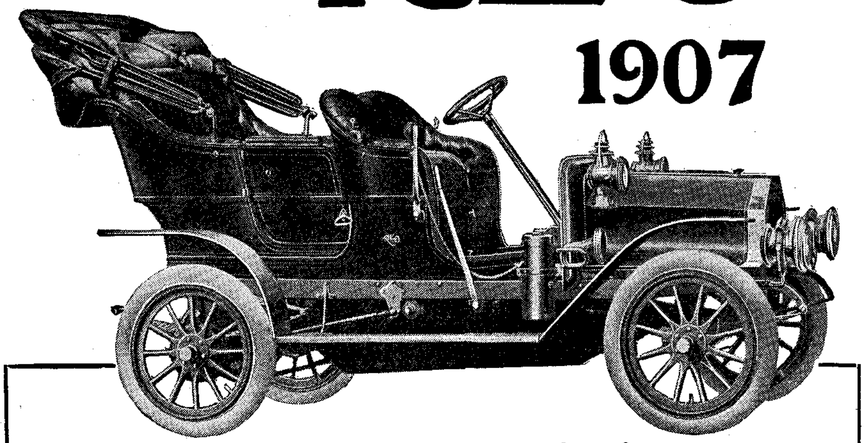
"My sister was employed in an eastern city where she had to do calculating," writes an Okla. girl. "She suffered with headache until she was almost unfitted for duty.

"Her landlady persuaded her to quit coffee and use Postum and in a few days she was entirely free from headache. She told her employer about it, and on trying it, he had the same experience.

"My father and I have both suffered much from nervous headache since I can remember, but we scoffed at the idea advanced by my sister, that coffee was the cause of our trouble.

"However, we quit coffee and began using Postum. Father has had but one headache now in four years, due to a severe cold, and I have lost my headaches and sour stomach which I am now convinced came from coffee.

"A cup of good hot Postum is satisfying to me when I do not care to eat a meal. Circumstances caused me to locate in a new country and I feared I would not be able to get my favorite drink, Postum, but I was relieved to find that a full supply is kept here with a heavy demand for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."



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They give a new style, a new finish, a new attractiveness and "go" to the car that was always right and needed no change; the car that has captured more trophies at real motoring—in and over its class—and that gives more and does more in porportion to price and operating cost than any other motor-car ever built.

Send for the catalogue which describes in detail the 1907 Touring-car; 2 to 4 passenger Runabout at $675; 10-passenger Bus; and smart 4-passenger Coupe.

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Spencerian Pens are ink savers, time savers, temper savers.

They never balk or splatter the ink.

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We will send you a sample card of 12 pens, different patterns, upon receipt of 6 cents in postage.

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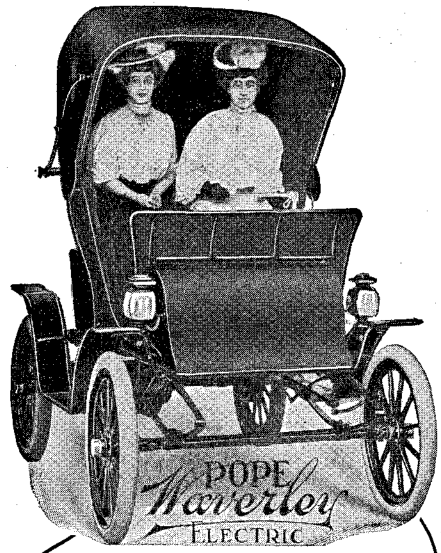

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Dr. W. K. QUACKENBUSH, Physician in Charge, Avon, N Y.

to me quite justly that the present comparatively moderate cost of ascensions makes the balloon a less expensive toy than many others.

A Valued Autograph.—It will not be long, remarks the New York *Tribune*, before every one will be reading on their new twenty-dollar bills the signature of a negro Register of the Treasury, W. R. Vernon, whose name is now being printed on the bills of higher denomination. Those who prefer not to handle the larger bills will a little later see his name on all "ones" and "twos" of recent issue, and then, as the *Tribune* adds, this signature of a negro "will be among the most highly prized autographs in the world." After enlarging upon this facetious conception, this paper continues with an account of the life and personality of our new negro register:

> Vernon is a quiet, unassuming negro, who bears in complexion and feature not a trace of Caucasian blood. His autograph is indicative of the character of the man who writes it; straightforward business is in every bold stroke and at the final scratch of ink. It will make in size nearly two of the signatures of Judson W. Lyons, the mulatto who stept out of the Register's office last June, and nearly half a dozen of the dainty, feminine, almost microscopic autographs of Blanche K. Bruce, the noted quadroon Senator from Mississippi, who held the place before Lyons's time.
>
> Lyons and Bruce showed their white blood more than their black. Both were men of commanding presence, and gained their prominence in politics before the lightning of Presidential appointment struck them. But Vernon had not the platform stature, the gift of oratory, or the following of influential political friends to bring him to the notice of President Roosevelt. He had a power at his back, however, that was stronger in this instance than an army of political shouters. He had a host of friends who knew how he had built up a little country school for negro children out on the Kansas prairie from nothing to a useful institution numbering its hundreds of pupils.
>
> What Booker T. Washington had done at Tuskegee, William T. Vernon had done at Quindaro. When the President was searching for a man to fill Mr. Lyons's shoes, after the latter had rounded out eight years of service, Mr. Washington was one of the most outspoken in advocating the claims of Mr. Vernon for the position. Other prominent educators, white as well as colored, told the President that he would make no mistake if he made Mr. Vernon Register of the Treasury. His appointment was soon decided upon, and he took charge of the office last June. Since then he has been signing and issuing all bonds of the United States, of the District of Columbia, the Spanish indemnity, the three series of Philippine Islands public improvement bonds, and the city of Manila bonds, and hereafter his signature must appear on all new currency, both of rare and popular denominations.
>
> Vernon was born thirty-five years ago in a log cabin on a plantation near Lebanon, Mo., of parents who had been slaves. He went to work in a field dragging hay at eight years. When fifteen years old he began his education at a state school for negroes in Missouri, finishing his course of study when nineteen. He taught school in Missouri for six years, and then took charge of Western University, a school for negroes, at Quindaro, Kan. The school then had only six pupils, and Vernon was the only teacher. The Register points with pride to the fact that upon his retirement as head of the college there were fourteen teachers employed and two hundred students in attendance. The college property consisted of one hundred and thirty acres of land, with buildings valued at $75,000, and further improvements had just been ordered under an appropriation of $100,000 from the State Legislature.
>
> Mr. Vernon is affiliated with leading negro

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It's the motorist of *experience* who most quickly recognizes that scientific design, and workmanship so precise that all vital parts are made to gauges which do not allow a variation to exceed a thousandth part of an inch, produce the highest degree of perfection and efficiency in an automobile motor. This, combined with utmost care in the production of every individual piece of the entire car, makes this new

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remarkable for its smooth and perfectly-balanced action, its ease of control, its comfort of riding. 30 h. p.; 50 miles an hour; $2,500. A demonstration will surprise you.

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Other Cadillacs are: Runabout, $800; Light Touring Car, $950, f. o b. Detroit; lamps not included.

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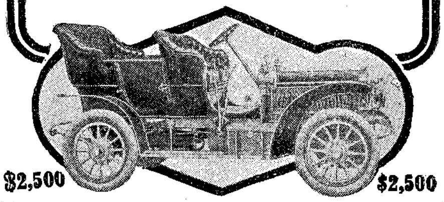

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A Picture of the Senate Before the War.—In Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences of a Long Life," now appearing in *McClure's Magazine* there is given a description of some of the anti-slavery leaders in the Senate as they appeared to Mr. Schurz from the gallery where he witnessed a session soon after his arrival at Washington. He first describes Douglas as a "formidable parliamentary pugilist," and then adds, "there could have been no more striking contrast than that between Douglas and the anti-slavery men as I saw them and listened to them from the gallery." In particular he says of these latter:

> There was to me something mysterious in the small, wiry figure, the thin, sallow face, the overhanging eyebrows, and the muffled voice of Seward. I had read some of his speeches and admired especially those he had delivered on the Compromise of 1850. The broad sweep of philosophical reasoning and the boldness of statement and prediction I found in them, as well as the fine flow of their language, had greatly captivated my imagination. I had pictured him to myself, as one is apt to picture one's heroes, as an imposing personage of overawing mien and commanding presence. I was much disappointed when I first saw that quiet little man who, as he moved about on the floor of the Senate chamber, seemed to be on as friendly terms with the Southern senators as with the Northern—his speeches were always personally polite to everybody—and whose elocution was of dull sound, hardly distinct, and never had a resonant note of personal attack or defiance in it. But he made upon me, as well as upon many others, the impression of a man who commanded hidden, occult powers which he could bring into play if he would. Indeed I heard him spoken of as a sort of political sorcerer who knew all secrets and who commanded political forces unknown to all the world except himself and his bosom friend, Thurlow Weed, the most astute, skilful, and indefatigable political manager that had ever lived. It is quite probable that the flavor of weirdness in his personal appearance and voice and the oracular tone of many of his utterances did much to strengthen that impression. I have to confess that he exercised a strong fascination over me until I came into personal contact with him.
>
> Salmon P. Chase, the anti-slavery Senator from Ohio, was one of the stateliest figures in the Senate. Tall, broad-shouldered, and proudly erect, his features strong and regular and his forehead broad, high, and clear, he was a picture of intelligence, strength, courage, and dignity. He looked as you would wish a statesman to look. His speech did not borrow any charm from rhetorical decoration and was clear and strong in argument, vigorous and determined in tone, and of that frank ingeniousness which commands respect and inspires confidence. He had drawn up an address to the country setting forth the true significance of the Nebraska bill, which went forth signed by the few anti-slavery men in Congress, and, without being so intended, proved to be the first bugle call for the formation of a new party.
>
> Douglas, who seemed instinctively to feel its importance, emptied all the vials of his wrath upon the author of the manifesto, and it was to me a most inspiring experience to see the majestic figure of Chase standing with serene tranquility under the hail of the "little giant's" furious vituperation.
>
> I missed at that time hearing Charles Sumner speak, except once when he made a very few

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Read this PROOF and KNOW

Here is a statement from the last official reports of the Tire Association, showing the **percentage of replacements to output** by all the leading tire manufacturers for eleven months, beginning Sept. 1, 1905, and ending Aug. 1, 1906.

GOODYEAR	**1.41%**
No. 2	2.33
No. 3	3.91
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No. 6	18.43

Read this carefully. It tells its own story. It answers definitely and fully the heretofore open question—**Which Automobile Tire is Really Best?**

The above is **PROOF** absolute and positive, taken direct from the **actual books** of the defunct Tire Association, that the

Goodyear Detachable Auto-Tire

is the best tire any motorist can buy.

If you would know the details as to WHY it is better—more durable—more generally satisfactory every way—ask us to send you our book of information, "How to Select an Auto-Tire."

It's Free—and worth having—or step in at any branch and secure a demonstration. You may learn how to SAVE MONEY.

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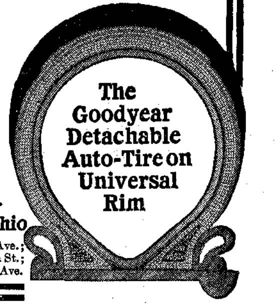
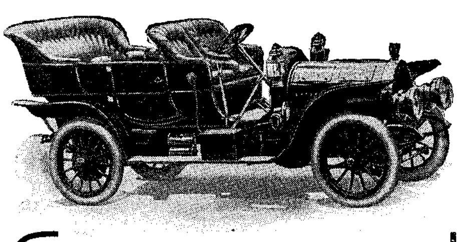


The Goodyear Detachable Auto-Tire on Universal Rim



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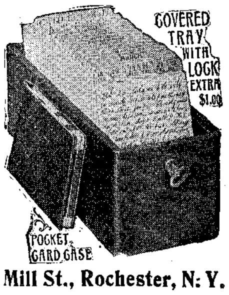

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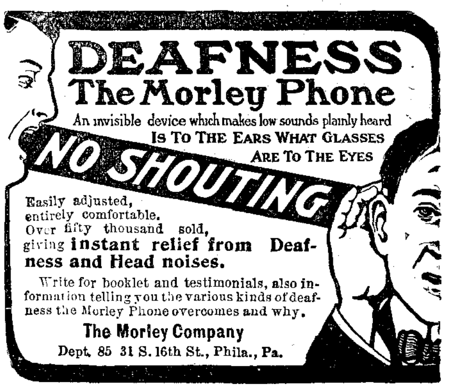

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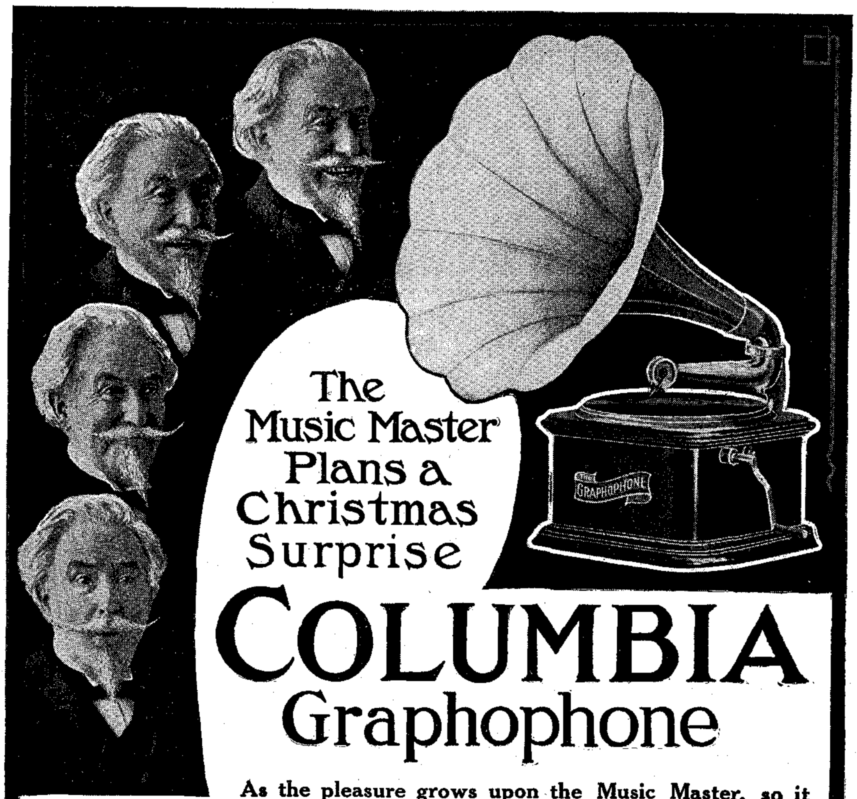

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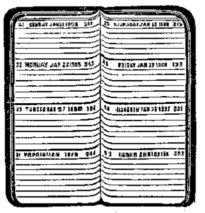

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marks in a calm tone to correct some misapprehension. The impression he made was that of a gentleman of refinement and self-respect, reminding me of some Englishmen of distinction I had seen. He was tall and well-built, his handsome but strong face shadowed by a wealth of dark locks. He was justly called "good-looking." His smile had a peculiar charm. He was talked of as a man of great learning and culture, and of that kind of courage that is unconscious of difficulty or danger, and which was already said to have made the Southern pro-slavery Senators stare in angry wonder.

The Business King of Belgium.—Leopold II., King of Belgium, is described in *Everybody's Magazine* as "less the avaricious adventurer, philanthropist, and satyr than a cynical man of the world." The daily press, we are told, "which writes history by flashlight," gives us only caricatures of this very interesting King. He is therefore treated by this writer in a manner calculated to set the public right in its estimate of him. We quote a part of the article, which is entitled "A King in Business." His real life, we read, is with the game of finance, where he seeks not merely money and the power money gives, but the reestablishment, behind the forms of a constitutional government, of something corresponding to the old feudal absolutism. The story goes that the King's physician once asked him how he would like to be president of a Belgian republic instead of king. The King smiled cynically and asked, "How would you like to be a veterinary surgeon?"

The truer picture of the King, we are told, represents him, in his chateau just outside Brussels—living in the midst of luxury, in the "most commodious palace in Europe," with almost austere simplicity. At Laeken the daily order of his life is somewhat as follows:

> The King rises punctually at five, calls his *valet de chambre*, and proceeds rapidly with his toilet. As soon as he is drest, he drinks a pint of water, and, if the weather permits, takes a short brisk walk in the garden, alone. The chamber in which he has passed the night shows none of the refinements of an effeminate luxury. The furniture is simple and not for show. The bed is that of a soldier rather than that of a king and millionaire. Indeed, the whole atmosphere of the room, reflecting, as it does, the dominant note in the King's character, is quite middle-class.
>
> At six o'clock the first post arrives from the city. The King disposes of it in the course of his morning exercise, classifying it, and making notes as he walks. Upon his return he responds briefly to all pressing correspondence, reserving that which requires a more extended reply or a more careful examination.
>
> At half past seven the second mail arrives. This is always large. Varied and multitudinous as are these letters, each one is the subject of the King's personal care and attention. He dictates replies to his secretary, plans the duties of the day, and fixes the list of those whom he will receive or summon. While he goes to breakfast an orderly delivers his commands to the persons concerned.
>
> After breakfast the King takes a second walk, during which he discusses with an official who accompanies him the day's program, and formulates his decisions in regard to each item. At eleven o'clock he returns, and swallows, before seating himself again at his desk, two large glasses of pure water. He repeats this draft at numerous times during the day, believing that this regimen has contributed much to the preservation of his remarkably good health.
>
> In the mean time a third post has arrived, and after disposing of this he takes a third walk, at the end of which he is ready for luncheon. This is comparatively a formal function, at which he meets the Princess Clementine, the maids of honor, and other members of the household, but the King, who has adopted the American maxim, "Time is money,"

disposes of it in the briefest time possible. There is little said, and the meal, which begins at precisely 12:30, is usually finished twenty minutes later.

After luncheon the king, accompanied as usual by his orderly, drives directly to Brussels, where at one o'clock he gives audience to those who have arranged to see him. When the weather is fair, and business does not compel him to go to Brussels, Leopold usually takes another long walk. Frequently he chooses the Meysse Avenue, which leads from his palace at Laeken to that of Bouchout, where his unfortunate mad sister, the "tragic widow" of the ill-fated Maximilian of Mexico, has been for many years a prisoner.

Toward three or four o'clock he returns from that mournful visit, and takes again his "bowl of water," or a cup of tea. In the mean time a fourth or fifth mail have arrived, and the king disposes of these immediately before dinner, which is served at six.

Thus his day is taken up with a mingling of physical and mental activities which enables him to accomplish a prodigious amount of real labor and still preserve to a remarkable degree, in spite of his seventy-one years, the mental and physical vigor of youth.

A School for Crooks.—The investigations following the recent arrest in New York of Harry Stein, a little wizened Polish Jew, brought to light the existence of a thriving school for criminals. The master, Stein, can not speak English after having been in this country nearly five years, and yet he had gathered about him boys of all nationalities and taught them successfully the gentle art of picking pockets. His method of gaining a livelihood leads the New York *Sun*, from which we quote, to draw some interesting comparisons between this character from real life and one of the characters made famous in fiction by the pen of Dickens:

> His face, figure and every action would have suggested to Dickens his famous character of Fagin, and the crime of which he stands convicted is the same as that of Dickens's most notorious crook.
>
> If any one believes in reproduction of types and the influence of moral characteristics on physical lines, he can have the little man who comes from Ridge Street as a link in their chain of proof, in physical attributes, at least. Stein, of Ridge Street, is a direct descendant of Fagin, of Whitechapel. He is stooping, lean and dark, and when he talks in tongue-twisting German his hands come up toward his bent shoulders and his eyes sparkle. If his story, which comes out with many gesticulations and rising inflections, is true, he may be the cunning crook teacher, as the Court of Special Sessions decided, or a poor, ignorant baker, whose inability to speak English has handicapped him in defending himself.
>
> Hyman Grossman, a 14-year-old boy, who says he is high stand man in the senior class of Stein's school for crooks, was the chief witness against him, and principally on the boy's testimony the Court of Special Sessions convicted Stein. If the boy's story was not true, he is the most original story-teller of his age and has almost duplicated the tale of one of the greatest English novelists.
>
> The boy testified that the school for crooks was carried on at 115 Ridge Street, where Stein lived. There were plenty of pupils, but Grossman was the only one who attained proficiency enough to practise the difficult profession of "pulling leathers" and "lifting ticks." He showed the Court yesterday how well he had learned the trade and his quickness would have made an old hand at the trade envious. It is a fact, however, that the pocket-picking trade of our modern city is carried on most skilfully by boys and young men.
>
> Young Grossman said he had been introduced into the "school" from the District Messenger boy service. He found the school well equipped. The preliminary work consisted of exercise, to promote lightness of touch and quickness of handling. It was a course that required a lot of hard work before the pupil graduated into the class which continued its education on the dummy and lay figures, which was the next step in the course.
>
> According to the story of the New York Oliver

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P. O...

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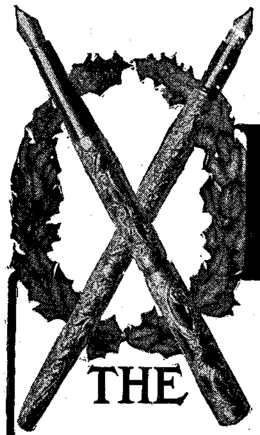
*If desired, you may write us for a list of tunes, and select the 12. Otherwise we will select, tunes to go with instrument.



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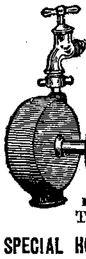

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SIDE VIEW

Twist, Stein himself was the next and final step before the education was completed. The pupils had to go through their master's pockets while he was waiting for them, without imparting to him a single movement that would lead to a suspicion that his pockets were being tampered with. Outside and inside pockets must be cleaned out without suspicion, and when the pupil was proficient enough to get away without suspicion, he was graduated, and might go out on the street and begin his lifework.

A Tenement-house Shadow.—In "A West-Side Rookery," a little pamphlet just issued by Greenwich House, a charitable society of New York, there is told in a few striking pages an almost unbelievable story of the vice, squalor, and misery existing in some of the lower West-Side tenements of the city. One tenement, a wooden building of eight two-room "apartments," is described in all its sickening details. Of these eight apartments, "five were in filthy condition; two were dirty"—and one clean. The first seven when examined by the social workers, revealed some startling conditions, and in contrast with these the last of the eight, tho in some respects equally startling and fully as pitiable, presented some additional features which are thus described in the report:

> In the midst of these bad sanitary conditions, this dissoluteness and profanity, this disease and drunkenness, there is a notable exception. Mrs. Fisher, a German widow of forty-three years, lived there with her four children: Alice, born 1891, John 1893, Frida 1895, and Henry 1900. The father died of pneumonia in 1903. Mrs. Fisher supported herself and children by washing four times weekly for from $1 to $1.25.
>
> Occasionally she took in "home washing," which she did at night. Oftentimes, when she came home late at night, she found her children frightened and crouched together, sitting in the dark room, which they always kept locked and fortified by means of the ironing-board and chairs, because of their fear of harm from the neighbors. Ambitious Alice, who wished to learn stenography, was a proofreader at $4 a week. The other children attended school. The family were church-members. The children were kept scrupulously clean, but they were not strong and had constant ailments. The mother had been urged to move, but she said that she could not pay higher rent. Her clergyman had offered to get other quarters for her and pay her rent. Mother Fisher refused to listen, as she proudly wished to be entirely independent. She did not realize the dangers to which she was subjecting her children.
>
> She lived in two rooms. The windows of the front room faced the dirty, noisy "alley." The window of the back room looked out upon the well-kept yard of a private house. The children called it their "park." They watched the flowers and bushes bud each spring, and in the summer, when the family went to the country, they wished "that mother could be the caretaker." The mother laid stress on the garden view, for she was always trying to show them the beauty and love of nature with which her own heart was filled.
>
> Will it be possible for her to shield her children from the dissolute standards and low morality of her neighbors? Should she be allowed to be independent at such a cost to her children? No one who has not heard from their lips the story of the latest brawl and fist fight and the tale of prostitution can realize what it means to continue to live in this environment!

The Grafter's Nemesis.—District Attorney Francis J. Heney, the man who is now bringing to account the alleged grafters and swindlers of San Francisco, is the subject of an article in *The Saturday Evening Post*. "A Five-feet-six Nemesis" he is styled, and a story is told of him which aims to demonstrate that his diminutive stature is far from being an index of his courage. The story runs thus:

A woman went into a law-office in an Arizona town some years ago and told the young lawyer sitting there an incredible story of brutality to which she had been subjected by her husband.

"I want a divorce," she said.

"I can get it for you if you can prove what you have said," the lawyer assured her.

"Will you?"

"Yes."

"Before you take the case," the woman continued, "it is my duty to tell you that my husband has said repeatedly that he will kill the lawyer who gets me a divorce. He will do it, too, or try to."

"I don't see where that has any bearing on the case," the young lawyer answered. "I'll get you the divorce, and whatever comes after that will be my affair."

The husband sent many threats to the lawyer during the course of the action, but the lawyer went ahead and secured the divorce.

"He's coming in to kill you," the grateful woman warned him, and word came from a dozen sources that the husband would soon be there to make good his threat.

One morning, soon after the divorce was granted, a friend ran into the lawyer's office and shouted: "Get your gun! He's on his way here, and he swears he'll shoot you on sight!"

"I guess I'll go and meet him," said the lawyer, without a tremor. "If anything of that kind is coming off, it would be better to have it in the street." He took his revolver and went out.

They met soon afterward, the lawyer cool and calm, the husband crazed with rage.

The husband fired and missed. The lawyer fired and hit. Then he went back to his office and took up his work. That young lawyer was Francis J. Heney, the same Heney who is now facing the crooks and grafters and scoundrels who are trying to loot unfortunate San Francisco, facing them with the same courage he faced the man who tried to kill him in Arizona.

After his removal from Arizona to San Francisco he began immediately to fight those whom he suspected of crooked dealing in public office. His work in this field brought him to the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States. When Secretary Hitchcock had probed far enough into the great timber and land frauds of the Northern Pacific States to be convinced of their seriousness, the Attorney-General recommended that the prosecution of the cases be handed over to Heney.

"Send for him," the President ordered, and Heney came to Washington.

They laid the proof before him. The most glaring frauds were in Oregon, and a United States Senator and some Representatives, as well as other men of high position, were implicated.

It was a difficult job and an ugly one. The Senator was John H. Mitchell, honored many times by his State. Tremendous influences would be brought to defeat Heney and save these men. Heney knew this, and so did the Attorney-General.

"Will you take the commission?" the President asked him.

"Yes," Heney replied, and they made him a special attorney-general.

He went to Oregon and spent months there. The whole political machinery of the State was against him. He was harassed and threatened and coaxed. Attempts were made to make his work inoperative by putting in office men who were in sympathy

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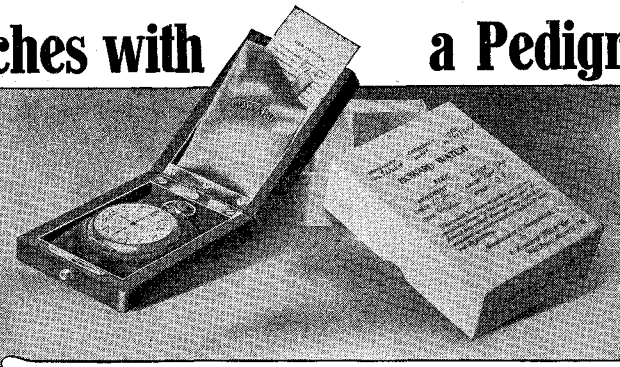

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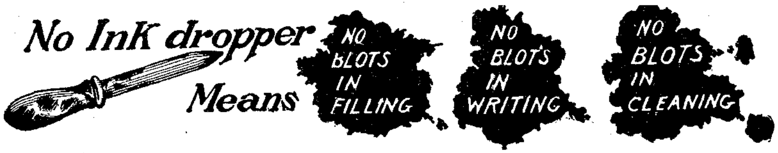

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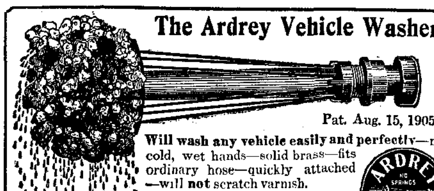

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I put MACBETH on every one, because it tells you how to get the best in lamp-chimneys.

My Index tells about these facts, and tells how to get the right size chimney for your lamp. It's free—let me send it to you.

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FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

with the other side. His recommendations for appointments needed by him were held up in Washington; for the influence of the men he was after reached Washington, even. Heney never faltered. He convicted Mitchell, who died soon afterward, and several others.

It was a fight against great odds, but Heney won it because he had courage. It is no small thing to attempt to put a United States Senator in jail, no matter how guilty that Senator may be. It is no small thing to go single-handed against a gang that has been plundering the Government for years, even if backed by the President. Conspiracies like the Western land and timber frauds ramify in every direction. The influence brought to bear to stop prosecution would have overwhelmed a weaker man than Heney. He had the courage and he won his fight.

Fiala's Adventures in Arctic Ice-fields.—The renewed interest in polar exploration which the reports of Commander Peary's latest expedition have recently stimulated will doubtless be further added to by the publication in the near future of Anthony Fiala's book, "Fighting the Polar Ice," which is now on the presses of Doubleday, Page & Co. This book is the story of the second Ziegler polar expedition, sent out in 1903, under the charge of Mr. Fiala, and at the expense of Mr. William Ziegler, of New York city. While the expedition did not succeed in reaching even a new "farthest north," Mr. Fiala concludes his work with the hope that the experiences gained by his party may be of some use in future explorations. To this end numerous appendices are added giving detailed advice to those who may follow in his footsteps.

The failure of the second Ziegler expedition is attributed by Mr. Fiala to the impassable barriers of ice which, rising before them in series of mountainous cliffs, effectually blocked their advance when they reached a latitude of 82 degrees north. At this point their danger was increased by the rising temperature which threatened to break up the highway of ice over which they had traveled and bar their retreat. Fearing this, they reluctantly turned back, as twice before they had been forced to do under but slightly different circumstances.

The experiences of the party on these various dashes are dramatically told by Mr. Fiala. Under the chapter heading "He Brought Me Up also Out of an Horrible Pit" he narrates this incident of one of their dangerous expeditions:

> We had traveled on the glaciers so often that we had grown free of care in regard to the hidden danger of crevasses. These deep chasms were arched over by the drifting snows and leveled with the surrounding surface of the glacier, and it was impossible to detect them. On the Rudolph Island glacier I had broken through on three or four different occasions, but had always been successful in scrambling out, not having fallen deeper than my armpits. Frequent halts delayed our progress. Because of the thick weather I often went ahead to assist Rilliet in picking out the shadowy nunataks that guided us toward the slope where we wished to go from our present elevation to Young Sound.
>
> It was at one of these halts that I walked out ahead of the sledges, when the snow gave way beneath my feet and I hung over a deep crevasse. Steward Spencer ran from his sledge in an attempt to help me. He had but just touched my hand with his fingers when I began a frightful descent and knew no more. In the semiconscious state which followed came a chill of horror, for I thought I had been buried alive. But returning memory helped me to realize that I was entombed in ice. I found myself wedged between two curves in the walls of the crevasse, the convex surfaces near enough together to hold me between my breast and back, my left arm bent over my breast and jamming having prevented me from falling through the neck

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Its **double strength** makes
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If not at dealers send style, size and remittance and we will mail post-paid to any address. Illustrated catalogue of styles sent free on request.

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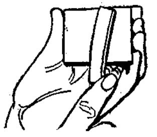

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$1 Prepaid.

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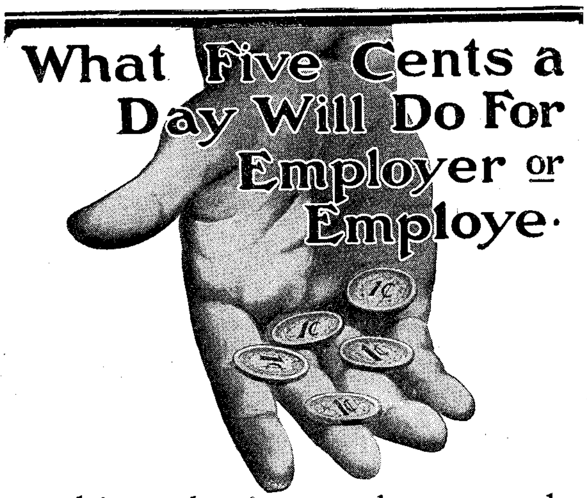

If there were a great University of Business, with a Rockefeller at its head; a Hill, a Harriman, a Morgan, a Vanderbilt and a Gould on its faculty, it could scarcely teach you more of the practical methods of making money than the six-volume Business Man's Library described below, 1,263 pages crammed full of actual working, business plans, methods, pointers. Not theories, or advice, or mere suggestions—but *experience*—dearly bought, hard earned, experience that cost years of effort and fortunes of money to get. Placed, now, within the easy grasp of any business man, large or small, employer or employe, at the cost of only a few cents a day.

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Advertising
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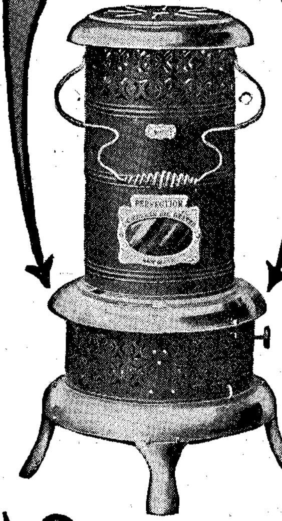
It's in the Burner



It's in the burner that the PERFECTION Oil Heater differs so radically from the old-fashioned oil heaters. It is the burner that makes the PERFECTION Oil Heater the greatest heat-producer of all—heat that can be felt instantly—that keeps the room or hallway warm and cozy when the other stoves fail—intense heat at the least cost and without smoke or smell. The burner of the

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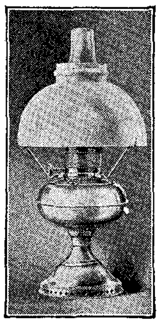
prevents the wick being turned too high or too low. This device alone makes the PERFECTION the most desirable heater you can buy. Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Fount and wick carrier are made of brass throughout. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. You can carry it about—upstairs, downstairs, anywhere where more heat is required. *Every heater warranted.* If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.



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The Christmas Lamp

With Compliments of the Season.

No gift lamp, however costly or ornate, will be so thoroughly appreciated as the Beck-Iden. A lamp that generates within itself the finest quality of illuminating gas, giving two to five times *more* light than any other fuel, and the *only* light that can be used for hours without trying the eyes. There are no wicks, chimneys or mantles, there is no odor, no dirt, no smoke.

A PERFECT LAMP

The Beck-Iden Lamp stands 16 inches high from base toburner. It is solidly made of brass, finely burnished and finished in bronze—an object of real beauty and incomparable value. To insure the timely placing of holiday orders, write *early* for booklet No. 8.

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You Are Using More Gas Than You Need! You Are Breaking Too Many Globes! You Are Wasting Too Many Mantels! because the pressure forces more gas through the pipes than is necessary to give you a good, steady, bright light.

The National Automatic Gas Light (inverted)

has an automatic regulator which allows just enough gas (not too much or too little) to pass through at all times to make a perfect light, which prevents the wasting of gas, breaking of globes and mantels, and destruction of burners.

The National Automatic Gas Light gives a steady, full light downward of twice the candle power at half the cost of the vertical light and one fifth the cost of electricity. The National is the only light that is sold under a positive guarantee to do what we claim or money refunded.

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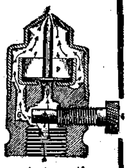
Caution: Insist on getting the National. Accept no other. The words—National Automatic—stamped on every regulator. You can see the pin point jump when the gas is turned on. Look for these features before purchasing.



Automatic Regulator
The device that makes the inverted gas light a success

of the funnel. Beneath me was a great black void in which I could move my legs without touching the walls, and to my right a cavern that made me think of the bottomless pit.

The darkness was intense. Away above me shone a luminous spot, a faint halo of blue iridescence which showed where I had broken through, and a few straight pencil-like rays of light penetrated the chasm exposing the black surface of the walls of ice and also revealing the fact that had I fallen but a little farther to the right I would have gone beyond the reach of human aid.

I heard voices calling from above and I answered, asking for a rope, and requesting haste, as I thought I would slip through. Up to that time I was not aware that Spencer was in the chasm. While the rope was being lowered, I heard most awful groans beneath me in the crevasse. My first thought was that a team of dogs had fallen in with me. Soon the noise became articulate speech, and I realized with horror that another man was in that prison, and like myself was wedged in between walls of ice.

It was the steward who in trying to save me had fallen in too. I could not see him in that black pit, but thought that his voice, with its awful echoes, came from somewhere beneath me. He called out, "Commander, are you in this place too?" He was lying on his side and felt the unspeakable torture of his position and begged me to save him. "What an awful place to die!" he said again and again.

I told him to trust in God and we would get out, but I must confess, at that moment of shock and pain, help seemed very far away.

To add to our discomfort, pieces of ice became detached from above and thundered down the abyss, the sound reaching us until it was annihilated by the awful depth. It need not be told what would have happened if either Spencer or myself had been in the path of the falling fragments.

At last I saw above me the end of a rope which gradually neared as I shouted directions to those out of sight above who were lowering the line, our only hope of escape.

My right arm was free, and at last the precious line was in my hand. I painfully made a bowline in the end of the rope, the fingers of my left hand being fortunately free. Slipping the noose over my right foot, I called to those above to haul away. Soon I was swinging like a pendulum in free space. I called to them to move the rope to the right and then lower me. I swung around in the black chasm and felt the icy walls but could not discover the steward.

In desperation as I felt myself growing weaker, I called to him, "Look up and try to see me against the light above!" He obeyed, saw my suspended form, and directed my movements. In answer to my shouts the men above moved the rope along the edge of the crevasse and lowered me to where I could reach the steward, tho I could not rescue him on account of a projection of ice that interfered. But I could pass him a foot and a hand, and lift him from his prone position, and help him to stand on the cake of ice that had broken off when he fell and had jammed, saving him from death. Unable to give the steward further help, I told him it would be best for the men to haul me up and send down the rope for him. He agreed and I was drawn to the surface—just in time, as I fainted on reaching the top. The steward was hauled up next. A tent was erected and within its shelter Doctor Seitz examined us. No bones were broken, but a cut in the steward's face required several stitches. We were helped into our sleeping-bags as the temperature had fallen to 27 degrees below zero.

On measuring the rope Seaman Duffy found we had fallen into the crevasse to the depth of seventy feet. It was a providential escape. If we had fallen but a little to either side where the crevasse widened, we would have descended beyond the reach of help.

While swinging in the dense darkness of that shoel-like abyss, a thin line only held me to life—a cotton cord with braided covering, only three-eighths of an inch in diameter! I thought of a place on that same line where, only that morning, I had noticed, while lashing a sledge load, that all the inner fibers had parted.

It was a dangerous but concealed break, and at the time I mentally resolved to have it cut out and the line spliced at our next camp.

"Had the break been noticed?" The horror of the question troubled me.

In a conversation with Duffy after the accident I learned that he had gone over every inch of the rope, and that the weak spot had been discovered—and the rope repaired.

Educating an Oriental.—Mr. Eugene Aubin tells in his book, "Morocco of To-day," of one of those encroachments of western civilization into Oriental life, which have collectively given rise to the expression "the awakening of the East." The young Sultan Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz is the particular instrument of on-marching events whose "civilization" is treated by this writer. In *The Youth's Companion* Mr. Aubin's account of this ruler is summarized. When he came into authority, upon the death of his father, he immediately began to open his eyes to the new things of the world, and to this end gathered about him Europeans of all nations. As most of these Europeans were traders, we are told, they saw a commercial possibility in the situation, and at once proceeded to assist their pupil to a varied knowledge of outside affairs—and all with profit to themselves. Their "graft" campaign is thus described:

> It was only necessary to speak of something to Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, or show him a photograph or engraving in an illustrated paper. In a moment the royal imagination had caught the hint, and without troubling about the price, an order was soon given to one or another of the rival merchants—sometimes two or three orders, to avoid disappointing any one.
>
> Usually these orders ran in series, according to the taste of the moment. For whole periods he would be devoted to sport, at others to photography, at others to machinery. The last phase of all was a military one, and cannon, rifles, and ammunition were ordered with enthusiasm.
>
> The order once given, it was for the beneficiary to accomplish it to the best of his ability, for the royal caprice easily took a new turn, and it was forgotten the next day; but the arrival of the object would renew his interest in it. As soon as unpacked it would become the plaything of the moment, the sole interest of the day, till a new toy came to take its place, and it went to join the rest of the lumber accumulated in the Dar el-Makhzen.
>
> The orders thus juggled out of the Sultan by these European hangers-on were sometimes incredible. Of course jewels played the biggest part; but the transport of an English billiard-table on camel back from Larache to Fez was the splendid idea of one man, who was also responsible for a gala carriage in crimson and gold with green cushions.
>
> Numbers of different motor-cars, bicycles, a hansom, and several horses also arrived. A Decauville railway half-laid down at the palace gate awaits better days. Steam-launches, balloons, ice-machines, all known photographic apparatus, cinematographs, wireless telegraphs—the most varied and capricious of whims have been suggested to the imagination of

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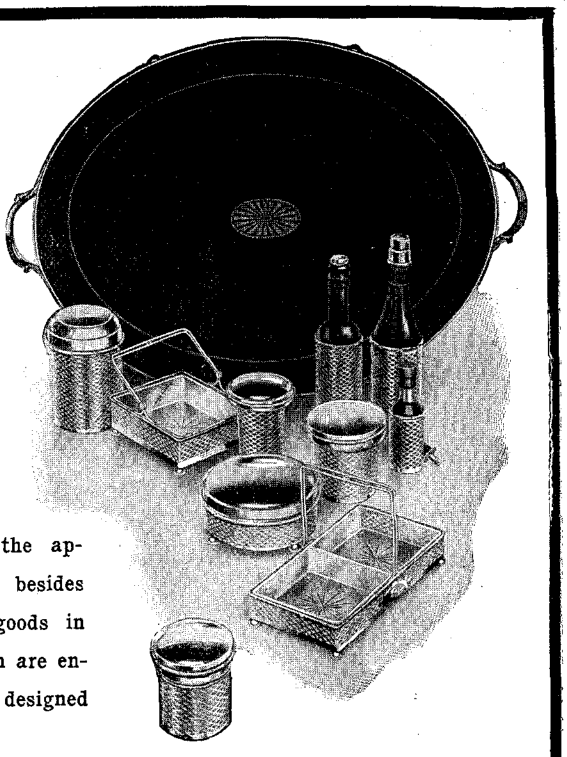
These add greatly to the appearance of the table, besides permitting the use of the goods in their original packages which are entirely concealed in the richly designed outer receptacle.



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Entrance also on 26th Street near Broadway

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"THE LAMPS are splendid. Everyone exclaims about the amount of light they give," writes Mrs. W. T. Reese, Tiffin, Ohio. "My city friends visiting here say they are as good as Gas. In fact, my home is now considered the best-lighted house in the county. Why, when we go visiting our neighbors of an evening it is hard to keep from exclaiming about the poor light they have!"

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The Angle Lamp

is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal.

And yet the lamp *actually pays for itself.* For while the ordinary round-wick lamp, usually considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, burns but about 5 hours on a quart of oil, the Angle Lamp burns a full 16 hours on the same quantity. But send for our catalog "47" explaining the new principles employed in this lamp, and for our proposition for selling on

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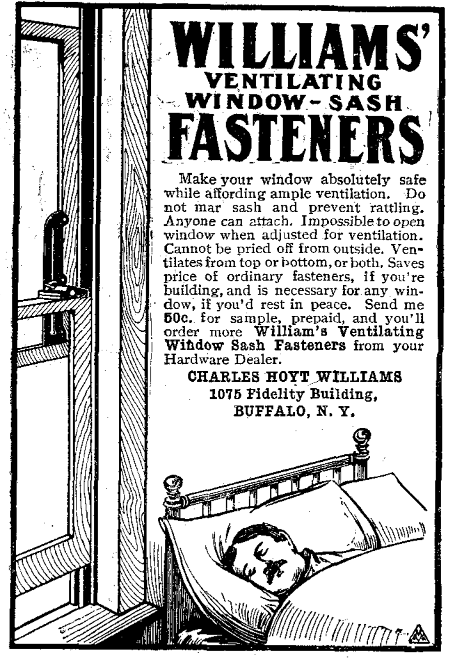

Make your window absolutely safe while affording ample ventilation. Do not mar sash and prevent rattling. Anyone can attach. Impossible to open window when adjusted for ventilation. Cannot be pried off from outside. Ventilates from top or bottom, or both. Saves price of ordinary fasteners, if you're building, and is necessary for any window, if you'd rest in peace. Send me **50c.** for sample, prepaid, and you'll order more **William's Ventilating Window Sash Fasteners** from your Hardware Dealer.

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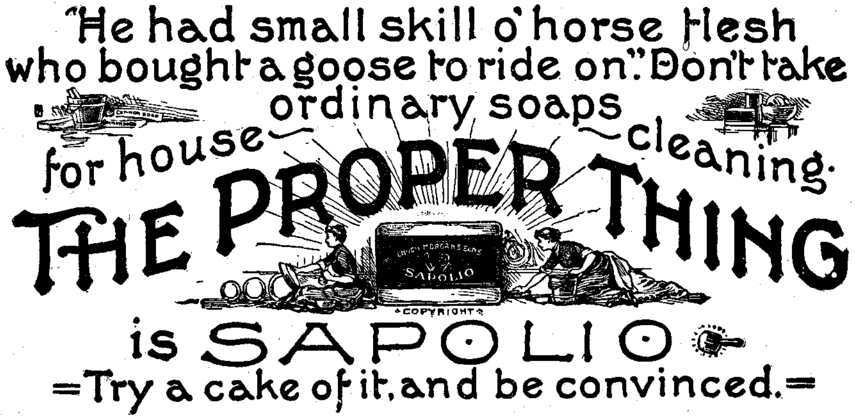
Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, and the royal wishes dutifully carried out by interested agents.

Between the orders it was necessary to "keep things going," so various games and ingenious amusements were organized and carried out. And as the King was ready to be familiar, some of his European friends replied with familiarities, often in bad taste. One day his English amusers found it a great joke to take away his *djellaba*, or tunic, put an enormous turban on his head, rig him in a fantastic military uniform, and then make haste to photograph him in this get-up, so that one can now buy in Fez the picture of Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz in circus costume.

Tourists came at last to enjoy the game, and steamship agencies advertised it as a scheme to draw trade. But in the end the Sultan's astounded subjects wearied of his new style of civilization and began to grow disaffected. Bu Hamara plotted for the throne, and Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz's advisers shut him up and furnished the Europeans an escort to Tangier.

Wiles of the Wild.—Mark Twain tells in the Christmas *Harper's Magazine* how he used to hunt wild turkey when a boy. If the account which he gives is authentic there are grounds for the belief that "mama-turkey" is almost as much of a humorist as Mark Twain himself. One old lady bird had considerable fun with him once, and now that the event is so long passed that he too sees the funny side of it Mr. Clemens shares the amusement of the turkey and himself with the public. He first explains the custom of hunting the wild birds by means of imitating the turkey-call as a decoy. Then he continues:

> When a mama-turkey answers an invitation and finds she has made a mistake in accepting it, she does as the mama-partridge does—remembers a previous engagement and goes limping and scrambling away, pretending to be very lame; and at the same time she is saying to her not-visible children, "Lie low, keep still, don't expose yourselves; I shall be back as soon as I have beguiled this shabby swindler out of the country."
>
> When a person is ignorant and confiding, this immoral devise can have tiresome results. I followed an ostensibly lame turkey over a considerable part of the United States one morning, because I believed in her and could not think she would deceive a mere boy, and one who was trusting her and considering her honest. I had the single-barreled shotgun, but my idea was to catch her alive. I often got within rushing distance of her, and then made my rush; but always, just as I made my final plunge and put my hand down where her back had been, it wasn't there; it was only two or three inches from there, and I brushed the tail feathers as I landed on my stomach—a very close call, but still not quite close enough; that is, not close enough for success, but just close enough to convince me that I could do it next time. She always waited for me, a little piece away, and let on to be resting and greatly fatigued; which was a lie, but I believed it, for I still thought her honest long after I ought to have begun to doubt her, suspecting that this was no way for a high-minded bird to be acting. I followed, and followed, and followed, making my periodical rushes, and getting up and brushing the dust off, and resuming the voyage with patient confidence; indeed, with a confidence which grew, for I could see by the change of climate and vegetation that we were getting up into the high latitudes, and as she always looked a little tireder and a little more discouraged after each rush, I judged that I was safe to win, in the end, the competition being purely a matter of staying power and the advantage lying with me from the start because she was lame.
>
> Along in the afternoon I began to feel fatigued myself. Neither of us had had any rest since we first started on the excursion, which was upward of ten hours before, tho latterly we had paused



"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.
THE PROPER THING
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS
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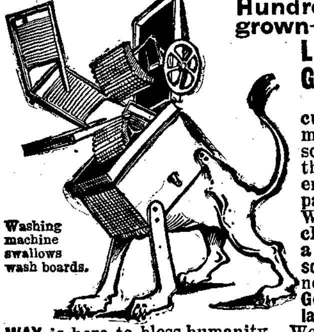
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

SOMETHING'S HAPPENED! SOMETHING MISSING SOMETHING KILLED!

READERS LISTEN SHARP, DON'T MISS—BEST THING EVER HAPPENED! Hundred years coming, here at last, full grown—so startling will say it's impossible—miracles don't happen, but wait, don't worry.

LADIES, YOUR PRAYERS ANSWERED—THERE'S NO MORE WASH DAY! GLORY HALLELUJAH! IT'S DEAD! LAID AWAY! WIPED OUT FOREVER.



Washing machine swallows wash boards.

The world's watched for the man to cut wash day in two. He lives—taken more than half—left only minutes—cut so much **wash day's all over, changed**—there's **new way** cleaning clothes—different from anything known—new principals, ideas, methods, **NEW EVERYTHING.** Wonderful, but true, family washing cleaned with no more work than getting a simple meal, less time—**no rubbing, squeezing, pounding, packing, pressing,** no injury—**no drudgery**—that's past. **Good-by wash boards, washing machines, laundries**—throw them away—the **EASY WAY** is here to bless humanity. Women have prayed for death of wash day—for clean clothes without rubbing—ruining health, looks—when they could wash, get dinner, see friends, indulge in recreation without fatigue—when women thought no more of washing clothes than to get a simple meal. **That glorious day has come.** The world's full wash boards, so-called washing machines, yet wash day same as ever—still long, dreary day—no easier, no shorter, no better. Use wash board or washing machine, it's drudgery, long hours, hard work—*backache—a day no woman forgets.* **Invention that killed wash day named EASY WAY**—name tells whole story—**easy** on clothes—**easy used**—kept clean—handled—**easy** on women—makes washing **easy—easy** to **buy and sell.** Not called a machine—powers inside concealed—caution the way it gets dirt—has awful appetite for dirt—increases more it gets—goes after all the dirt in all the clothes at same time—little, but mighty—silent, but powerful—uses no spirits, yet works in darkness. **OPERATED ON STOVE**—move knob occasionally—that's all—scarcely anything to do but wait between batches—child can do it. All iron and steel—always ready—**sets away on shelf.** Entirely unlike old methods. **Verily, wash day is dead—EASY WAY settled that**—woman's joy, satisfaction, their God-send. **Less than an hour** cleans washing which before took all day—cleans **all clothes**, finest laces, curtains, etc., in about one-tenth time **without rubbing, squeezing, packing, pressing**—without chemicals to injure goods. Saves **52 days drudgery yearly—makes woman's** hardest work easiest household duty—saves clothes, labor, fuel, health, looks. **Surprises all**—sounds strange, is strange, but listen, it's no experiment, going on daily. You can do it.

MRS. FRITTER, Norwood, writes:—"With **EASY WAY** I clean a *week's washing in less than an hour without* **rubbing."** **W. BROWN, Ohio,** writes:—"Wash day now wash hour—**EASY WAY** does the work with perfect succees." **J. H. BARRETT, Ark.,** after ordering **38 Easy Ways,** says:—"**I don't understand why it does the work, but it does.** You have the grandest invention I ever heard of. People are skeptical; have to be shown." **J. W. MYERS, Ga.,** says:—"Find check to cover one dozen 'Easy Ways.' **Easy Way** greatest invention for womanhood, **forever abolishing miserable wash day.** Saves me *turning old* **washer** for hours. I am ready to have old washer accompany all others to the **Dump.** Sells itself." **I. BECK, Ga.,** writes:—"Enclose order. Find 'Easy Way' as represented. Worked **4 days** and have **15 orders**" **J. T. PEAY, N. C.,** says:—"Been out **2 days—sold 1 dozen,** for which enclose order. Everybody is carried away that sees it work." **CHAS. BOWLES, O.,** writes:—"Where tried have given general satisfaction." **Guaranteed,** everything proven, old house, responsible, capital $100,000.00. **Price only $5.00 complete, ready to use—sent to any address. Not sold in stores.**

Blessing the Inventor.

Throw them away.

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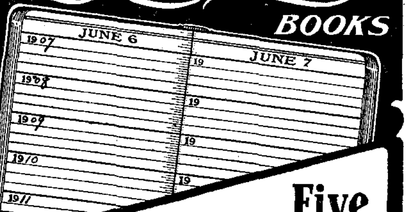

Five Diaries in One

A few lines for every day in the year—each year's entries appearing under the entry for the year preceding, and so on for five years. For recording interesting events—for any comparative record—happenings at home or at school—bright sayings of children—conditions of weather—account of travels, or any purpose where "a year ago to-day" is interesting. Handsome bindings, 50 cents to $3.50.

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awhile after rushes, I letting on to be thinking about something else; but neither of us sincere, and both of us waiting for the other to call game, but in no real hurry about it, for indeed those little evanescent snatches of rest were very grateful to the feelings of us both; it would naturally be so, skirmishing along like that ever since dawn and not a bite in the mean time; at least for me, tho sometimes as she lay on her side fanning herself with a wing and praying for strength to get out of this difficulty a grasshopper happened along whose time had come, and that was well for her, and fortunate, but I had nothing—nothing the whole day.

More than once, after I was very tired, I gave up taking her alive, and was going to shoot her, but I never did it, altho it was my right, for I did not believe I could hit her; and besides, she always stopt and posed, when I raised the gun, and this made me suspicious that she knew about me and my marksmanship, and so I did not care to expose myself to remarks.

I did not get her, at all. When she got tired of the game at last, she rose from almost under my hand and flew aloft with the rush and whir of a shell and lit on the highest limb of a great tree and sat down and crossed her legs and smiled down at me, and seemed gratified to see me so astonished.

How Mt. McKinley was Climbed.—The ascent of Mt. McKinley by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, which was doubted by some when the news first reached the Atlantic coast, is now proven by the return of Dr. Cook himself with the detailed account of his successful ascent. To various newspapers he has given out this description of his final attempt. He was led to undertake the climbing of Mt. McKinley, he says, by the desire to apply his experience as a polar explorer to the somewhat similar difficulties of mountain ascensions. The advantage of this experience he thus reviews:

> Our polar equipment, of course, included many things which had never before been used in mountain-climbing. The principal thing of interest in it was our tent. This was made of Shantung silk, weighed about three pounds, and was large enough to hold three persons.
>
> This was much different from the thirty to forty pound tents which mountain-climbers have used heretofore. Then, too, we had sleeping-bags, which I invented on one of my arctic trips. These bags were of eiderdown, covered with silk, and were so made that they could be used as coats. We carried Swiss ice-axes, which we covered with tubes and used for tent-poles.
>
> Our food also was such as is used in polar expeditions. It consisted principally of pemmican, dry beef, and beef tallow in equal parts, together with a little sugar. The men ate a pound of pemmican a day. We used sugar instead of salt, because salt would make us thirsty, and it would be hard to get water to satisfy our thirst. Our bread was destroyed by being dragged over ice, so we invented biscuit of our own.
>
> We mixed flour and baking-powder, molded the dough into a biscuit about an inch in diameter, and baked it in a reflector. We cooked these biscuits on the timber-line. We dried them thoroughly and let them freeze. They were so hard that they could be used as pillows without any fear of breaking them. Our food also consisted of tea and sugar. We ate twice a day; and on lucky days, when we got a chance to heat anything, three times. Our fuel consisted of alcohol. We used this in melting the ice to get water and also in an alcohol stove.

Dr. Cook understands the doubts which existed when the first reports of his ascent were sent home. Professor Parker, of Columbia, who was originally one of the party, returned east at a time when unsuccessful attempts to climb the mountain had induced them to postpone further endeavor. Consequently he encouraged the rumors which were in circulation concerning the impossibility of the feat. Dr. Cook explains that after the departure

Last year my customers gave away as Christmas gifts one hundred and eleven thousand (111,000) of my cigars that I know of.

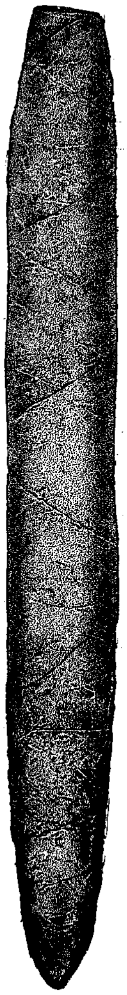
The reason I know is, they sent the orders to me (with their cards) to ship the cigars to their friends, and I haven't heard of any broken friendships as a result.

This testimonial is the best that I could have to the quality of my cigars. A man might be willing, for reasons of economy, to smoke pretty mean cigars himself, but he will never make a present of a poor one to a friend. My cigars are *sold by the hundred to the smoker at wholesale prices.*

I manufacture them right here in a factory clean as the typical New England kitchen, and sell my entire product by the hundred to the individual. Entire product may sound like much or little, but the fact remains that I use an entire five story and basement building of the usual city dimensions, and it is none too large to accommodate my business.

It is only a few days to Christmas, but there is time for you to give my cigars a fair trial yourself, and to decide whether or not they would make acceptable Christmas gifts to your friends at small expense.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he is to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.



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EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana, of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

I make other cigars than my Panatelas—Sumatra wrapped from $5.00 to $8.00 per hundred, and a line of Clear Havana cigars ranging in price from $6.50 to $15.00 per hundred.

If you won't accept one hundred cigars "On suspicion," may I send you my catalogues?

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PARISIAN PERFUMES
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a perfect Violet Perfume, exhaling not only the delicacy of the blossom, but containing the very atmosphere of the violet fields of France. Pronounced by connoisseurs the most remarkable Violet Extract ever produced.

1 oz. bottle, $2.00
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Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

may be obtained of any good druggist. It is made and ***bottled*** in Norway, thus reaching you without possibility of adulteration. It is so pure that it is entirely

Free from all Disagreeable Taste or Odor

Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of

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SOLE AGENTS

of Professor Parker the party broke up temporarily, and that it was only by accident that he with but two others stumbled upon a better way to attack the mountain than had before been found. Of the final ascent he says:

> In three days after leaving the boat we explored the glacier up the mountain and came upon the northeastern ridge of Mt. McKinley. This was the most favorable position we had found in three months for reaching the top, and we had discovered it after three days' work. Here, altho snow fell all day, we met the most agreeable part of our trip. Between the flurries of snow we got a view of clear sky. During the summer it had rained incessantly. Under this advantage of clear weather we decided to push on.
>
> On the fourth day after leaving the boat we reached the top of the ridge. There we were confronted with a granite cliff which rose 4,000 feet into the air on top of the ridge, which was 12,000 feet high. We found it difficult to pitch a tent, so built a snow house, and slept in that. The house was much more satisfactory than the tent, being much warmer.
>
> On the fifth day we found a way around the cliff by cutting steps in cornices of ice. We managed to climb 2,000 feet this day. Again we had difficulty in finding a place to sleep. It was too far to return to our ice-house, so we cut out places in the ice, wrapt our bags about us and sat down to sleep. Thus we tried to be happy for the night.
>
> On the morning of the sixth day I climbed 2,000 feet. That night was the last comfortable one we spent. From then on until we reached the top we suffered from difficult breathing, strong heart-beats, bleeding from the nose, and slight attacks from snow-blindness, but we did not suffer from indigestion. On the seventh day we made 2,000 feet more. We were now very near the top.
>
> Very early in the morning of the eighth day we made a dash for the top. In our climb we encountered two peaks. We chose the southwestern. We reached the top at ten o'clock. We intended to stay there two hours, but actually stayed only twenty minutes, so great was our suffering.
>
> About two hundred or three hundred feet below the peak we left a record of our visit—made out of a pile of stones and an American flag. With this we left the names of our party, the line of march, the date, and the temperature.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

More Faith than Cure.—"What is your opinion of the faith-cure?"

"I am beginning to fear," answered the skeptical person, "that it requires hope and charity more than it does faith."—*Washington Star.*

Always Silent.—The food-inspector's wife was looking over her husband's notebook.

"George," she said, "how do you pronounce the last syllable of this word 'butterine'?"

"The last syllable," the inspector answered, "is always silent."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Lost Art.—SHE—"What interested you most in your travels, major?"

MAJOR—"Well, the mummy of a queen I saw in Egypt. It's wonderful how they could make a woman dry up and stay that way."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Humorous Note.—The professional humorist was having his shoes shined.

"And is your father a bootblack, too?" he asked the boy.

"No, sir," replied the bootblack; "my father is a farmer."

"Ah!" said the professional humorist, reaching for his notebook. "He believes in making hay while the son shines."—*Topeka State Journal.*

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SILVERWARE

Send address for a **FREE SAMPLE,** or 15c. in stamps for a full box. **Electro-Silicon Soap** has equal merits.
THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 30 Cliff St., New York.
Grocers and Druggists sell it.

A Feeling Reply.—"When is Christmas coming, papa?"

"Buy and buy, my son."—*Boston Journal.*

Close.—JACK—"Scaddlots seems to be a close friend of yours."

DICK—"He is. I just tried in vain to borrow a fiver from him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Friends.—"That man is one of my friends," remarked the novice in public life.

"Which kind?" responded Senator Sorghum. "Friends, you know, are divided into two great classes—those whom you need and those who need you."—*Washington Star.*

A Sure Thing.—"Did your husband have any luck at the races?" asked the neighbor who comes looking for news.

"Wonderful luck," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "He inadvertently put a twenty-dollar bill in his vest pocket and forgot to bet it."—*Washington Star.*

He Kept Quiet.—"Mom," said little Patsy, "won't ye gimme candy now?"

"Whisht!" cried his mother, "didn't I tell ye I'd give ye none at all if ye didn't kape quiet?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, the longer ye kape quiet the sooner ye'll get it."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Happy Boy.—ASCUM—"Given any thought to your boy's Christmas gift yet?"

KLOSEMAN—"Why, yes, I've thought up a splendid idea, but it would be just my luck to have no snow Christmas-time."

ASCUM—"Oh, a sled, eh?"

KLOSEMAN—"No, I thought I might build him a snow man."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

Counts at a Discount.—"You know that French count that Esther Banks married?"

"Yes."

"Well, he's turned out to be a fraud."

"And he isn't a count at all?"

"No."

"My! Isn't Esther lucky!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Life's Little Courtesies.—"Hang it all!" exclaimed Mr. Subbubs, arriving home from the office. "We'll have to call on the Dubleys to-night." "Why, George, you said you wanted to stay home with me in comfort to-night," exclaimed his wife. "Yes, but Dubley told Balklotz he and his wife meant to call on us to-night. We can leave their house earlier than we could make them leave ours."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Forgiven.—When Charles P. Norcross, now a well-known Washington correspondent, was a reporter on the New York *Tribune*, he was sent one Saturday night to interview Father Ducey, a priest famous in New York both for his wit and his good deeds.

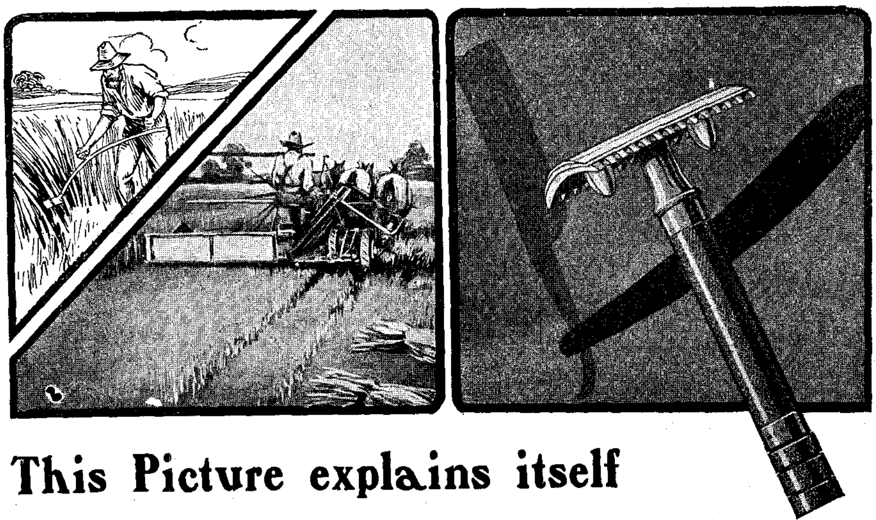
Father Ducey was in the confessional. Norcross said he would wait, but was told that nobody was in the church, and that he could go in and see Father Ducey and come out before anybody went in, without any doubt. He found the reverend father waiting and began a timorous conversation with him, being somewhat awed by his unaccustomed surroundings.

"Good-evening, Father."

"Good-evening, my son."

"Father, I am a reporter from the New York *Tribune*."

"Very well; I absolve you from that."—*Saturday Evening Post.*



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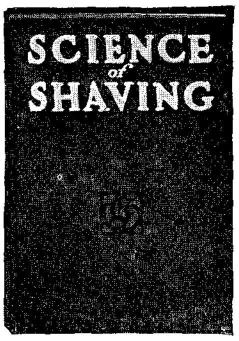

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He was Right.—HOWELL—"Did that fellow who wanted you to invest have a sure thing, as he claimed?"

POWELL—"Yes; I was it."—*Judge.*

Wisdom Revised.—LITTLE WILLIE—"Say, pa, what is that old saying about a fool and his money?"

PA—"A wise man and a fool's money are soon united, my son."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Unobserving.—GERALD—"Shall I speak to your father?"

GERALDINE—"Haven't you found out who the head of the family is?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Thoughtless.—"Have a cigar?" asked his host, as they left the café.

"No, thanks. I seldom smoke—and then generally after a big dinner."—*Translation from* Courrier des Etas Unis *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

George's Game.—ANASTASIA—"Don't you play cards at all?"

INNOCENTIA—"No, but George says he is going to teach me after we're married."

ANASTASIA—"I suppose he'll teach you casino or euchre first."

INNOCENTIA—"No, he says there's a perfectly fascinating game called 'solitaire.' "—*Catholic Standard.*

A French Drink.—"It seems to me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that Dr. Fourthly indulges a good deal in hyperbole."

"I've been thinkin' that same thing," replied her hostess. "Land sakes! I should think a man with as much sense as him would leave these French drinks alone."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The Financial Vampire.

BY CAROLYN WELLS.

A fool there was, and he bought some stock
(Even as you and I!)
He was told it was strong as eternal rock.
(We called him a lamb of the newest flock)
But the fool he bought an enormous block.
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the risks we take and the deals we make,
And the spoil of our head and hand
Belong to the Magnate who knew too much,
(And now we know that he knew too much),
But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he sold
(Even as you and I!)
And then, with a bound, it upward rolled
At the word of the Magnate who controlled,
But the fool was scared and his feet got cold.
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the toil we lost and spoil we lost,
And the excellent gains we planned
Belong to the Magnate who knew too much,
(And now we know that he knew too much),
But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he held
(Even as you and I!)
And the price went down like a tree that's felled
(Yet somehow the Magnate's surplus swelled),
But Ruin for that same fool was spelled.
(Even as you and I!)

And it isn't the dross and it isn't the loss
That stings like a red-hot brand,
It's coming to know that we don't know much
(Seeing at last we can never know much),
And never can understand.

—*From Van Norden's Magazine* (November).

Same Old Way.—"Yes; we found conditions deplorable in the slums."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Deplore them, of course."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

New Possibilities of the Auto.—BONES—"Why are you crawling under the machine? There's nothing the matter with it."

JONES—"I know it, but there comes Brown. If he sees me with this auto he'll expect me to pay him the money I owe him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

His Move.—"You'll find I'm hard to discourage," said the persistent suitor melodramatically. "Some day I'll make you admit you love me, and then—and not till then—I will die happy." "I'll say it now," replied the heartless girl. "I don't mind telling a lie for a good end."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Complimentary.—It was a few days after the examination. The French class had just received their papers, and found them corrected with the usual method of H for honor, C for creditable, P for passed, and so on. To-day honors prevailed, and accordingly mademoiselle beamed. Tapping lightly on the desk with her pencil, she leaned toward them.

"My pupils," she cried joyfully, "ah, how you have pleased me! Such encouragement! *Quel plaisir!* I feel you are all upon the road to H!"—*Lippincott's.*

One Gentleman, Anyway.—Being unable to find a seat in the crowded car, the portly dame had gone into the smoking-car and sat down next the door.

The man sitting next to her, absorbed in his newspaper, kept on smoking.

"I was foolish enough to suppose," she said, glowering at him, "that some of the men in here, at least, were gentlemen."

"Pardon me, madam," he answered, politely offering her his cigar-case.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

November 23.—Commander Peary and his arctic ship the *Roosevelt* arrive at Sydney, C. B., where the steamer is left for repairs. Commander Peary and his party continue their journey to New York.

The French Chamber of Deputies authorizes the construction of six more battle-ships.

General José Miguel Gomez declares himself strongly opposed to an American protectorate for Cuba.

A meeting of Constitutional Democrats in St. Petersburg is dispersed by the police after having been given the sanction of the prefect.

November 24.—The Soap Trust in England is finally dissolved.

A royal commission to investigate rebates and shipping combines is named at London.

Another cave-in of Mt. Vesuvius causes alarm in Naples.

Scores are wounded and many cars are demolished during fighting between soldiers and striking street-car employees at Hamilton, Ont.

November 25.—A general trade strike is declared in Italian ports by representatives of several cities as a protest against insufficient rolling-stock causing paralysis of industry.

An agreement between France and Spain, providing for the landing of three thousand troops in Morocco, if necessary, is made public in Paris.

The Russian Government decides to carry no more money in the registered mails, the robberies by revolutionists making it too hazardous.

The Archbishop of Posen, in Prussian Poland, is found dead in his study, from heart disease.

November 26.—Renewal of Chinese riots at Lien-Chow causes the American Consul to call on the Viceroy for protection of missionaries and church property.

The enemies of Witte appeal to the Emperor to have the Count expelled from the Empire.

Perfect quiet is reported in Cuba, the capture

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TOLSTOY ON SHAKESPEARE

"My Disagreement with the established opinion about Shakespeare is not the result of an accidental frame of mind, nor a light-minded attitude toward the matter, but the outcome of many years' repeated and insistent endeavors to harmonize my own views of Shakespeare with those established amongst all civilized men of the Christian world."—*Tolstoy*.

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"I know that the majority so firmly believe in the greatness of Shakespeare they will not admit even the possibility of any contrary judgment, still, I will show why I BELIEVE SHAKESPEARE CANNOT BE RECOGNIZED EITHER AS A GREAT GENIUS NOR EVEN AS AN AVERAGE AUTHOR."—*Tolstoy*.

"For Illustration, I will take 'King Lear,' one of Shakespeare's most extolled dramas," etc.—*Tolstoy*.

The above are extracts from the opening pages of the book.

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of a band of men under Ruis, near Cienfuegos, ending the last of the armed bands.

Fred Fay, American leader of strikers at Hamilton, Ont., refuses to leave the country, as ordered to do by local officials, and appeals to the United States Consul for protection.

The Bulgarian Government reports to the Powers details of the slaughter of sixteen Bulgarian peasants in a village in Macedonia by Greeks disguised as Turks.

November 27.—The general committee of the National Liberal Federation of England denounce the House of Lords for their action on the Education bill.

Mr. Kauffman, Russian Minister of Education, submits to the Cabinet a plan to reform the primary-school system.

The Pope has a conference with Cardinal Kopp, of Breslau, on the Polish question in Germany.

November 28.—An explosion in a roburite factory in Westphalia causes the loss of about fifty lives.

The Kongo question is brought up in the Belgian Parliament; the Premier and others express resentment against suggestions of outside interference.

The Spanish Cabinet which was formed on July 6, 1906, resigns.

Two British aeronauts go from near London to Vevay, Switzerland, 420 miles, in sixteen hours.

November 30.—Premier Stolypine is quoted as saying that he expects the new Douma to do good work, and that he feels the Russian problems are approaching solution.

Mr. Gummere, United States Minister to Morocco, is reported to have left Fez without obtaining satisfaction of American claims.

At a dinner of Americans in London in honor of Thanksgiving Day the headmaster of Eton says President Roosevelt is the foremost figure of the civilized world to-day.

Domestic.

November 23.—The French-restaurant proprietor who gave evidence on which Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, was indicted, is charged with perjury by the Grand Jury.

Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, pleads guilty, at Salt Lake City, to charges arising from his plural marriages, and is fined $300.

November 24.—Samuel Gompers is elected president of the American Federation of Labor for the twenty-fifth time.

November 25.—Preparations are completed in Washington for the opening of the National Galleries of Art in connection with the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Felix Adler, speaking on the negro question, declares that a terrible mistake was made in giving them the ballot.

The Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, in a letter to Bishop Walker of Western New York, made public in Rochester, asks for his deposition from the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

November 26.—The President arrives in Washington, returning from his trip to Panama and Porto Rico.

The New York opera season opens with a production of "Romeo et Juliette."

Announcement is made by Chief Engineer Rice, of New York, that subway service from the Bronx to Brooklyn Borough Hall will begin by April 1st.

November 27.—President Roosevelt announces that individual members of the disbanded negro troops may be reinstated on clear proof of innocence.

Robert E. Peary declares that he has no faith in balloons or aeroplanes as a means of seeking the north pole.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, returns home with full accounts of his successful ascent of Mt. McKinley in Alaska.

November 28—A Federal Grand Jury at St. Louis indicts the Waters Pierce Oil Company for accepting rebates. The aggregate of possible fines on the seventy-two counts amounts to $1,520,000.

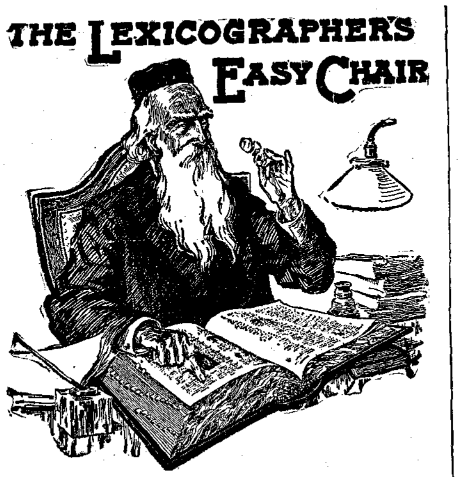
General Nettleton, of Chicago, investigates the causes that led to the discharge of the negro troops at Brownsville, Tex., and says that the action of the President was inevitable.

Six men are killed and thirty-five injured in a fire in the Lighthouse Hotel, a Salvation-Army barracks in St. Louis.

November 29.—Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, and Gen. Philip Schuyler, of New York city, are killed in a train wreck near Lynchburg, Va. Five others are immediately killed and nine badly hurt.

Mayor Schmitz is warmly welcomed on his arrival in San Francisco.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"R. M. T.," Chatham, Va.—"(1) Please tell me if a combination of capital tending to defeat competition and to monopolize the products of the manufactured article is a *trust?* Is such a combination detrimental to the United States, and why? (2) Is it correct to speak of false friendship? (3) How is the word 'coiffure' pronounced?"

(1) The correct definition of a trust is "an organization or association of industrial corporations, a majority (at least) of the stock in each of which is transferred to a central committee or board of trustees, who, while issuing to the stockholders certificates showing their interests and right to dividends, exercise the voting power of the stock in electing boards of directors for the various associated corporations and in other ways, and thus direct their policy *for the common object of lessening competition, regulating production and lowering its costs, and increasing profits.*" The organization "R. M. T." refers to is a monopoly which in political economy is a company or corporation having such control of a special article, as a commodity, as enables it to raise the price of the article above its real value or above the price it would bring under competition. In so far as monopolies may be used to inflate values they are detrimental to the interests of the people at large. (2) If friendship may be true, and Swift wrote

"True friendship in two breasts requires
The same aversions, and desires,"

there is no reason why it can not be false. (3) kwoi′-fiur—the *oi* in the first syllable being pronounced as *oi* in *oil*. There is an alternative pronunciation, kwa″-fur′ (*a* as in *arm* and *u* as in *dune*).

"H. H. M.," Ottawa, Can.—"(1) What is the difference between *transpiring* and *perspiring?* (2) Is the expression 'I am transpiring' correct?"

To *transpire* is "to send off through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; cause to pass off as insensible perspiration; emit as vapor; exhale." To *perspire* is "to excrete through the pores of the skin or analogous orifices; sweat." Formerly *perspire* was applied to the passing off insensibly of perspiration, but to-day the term embraces both sensible and insensible perspiration. (2) The expression is correct, but uncommon nowadays.

"J. F.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.—"Is the phrase *nom de théâtre* incorrect, used in regard to a stage name?"

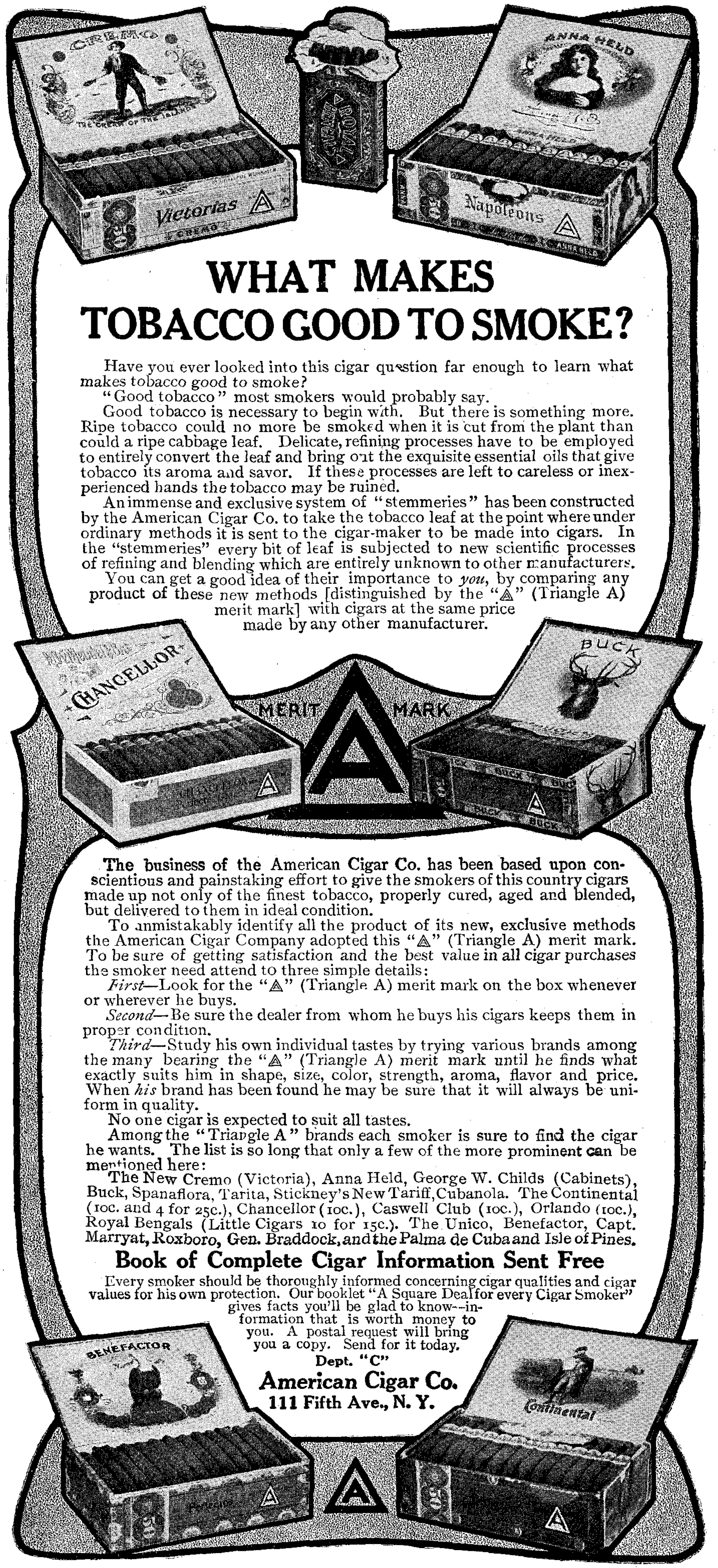
"Nom de théâtre" is a phrase of recent introduction in English, perhaps used in French theatrical circles to distinguish a theater name from a family name. The common phrase used by English-speaking peoples to describe any assumed name is "nom de guerre," from the practise followed by French soldiers of taking a war-name on entering the army.

"J. B. S.," Salem, Mass.—"A friend insists that the following is correct, 'whether he will be removed at all or not from his present position.' Is he in the right?"

The friend is in the wrong; the sentence, as written, is incorrect, and the words 'at all' are redundant. Correctly rendered it should read "whether or not he will be removed from his present position, etc."

"L. C. E." Franklin, O.—"I fail to find the word *hepatite* in my dictionary. What does it mean?"

"L. C. E." will find it on page 839, col. 1, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY. It is a mineral, a variety of barite and takes its name from the fetid odor it exhales when heated.



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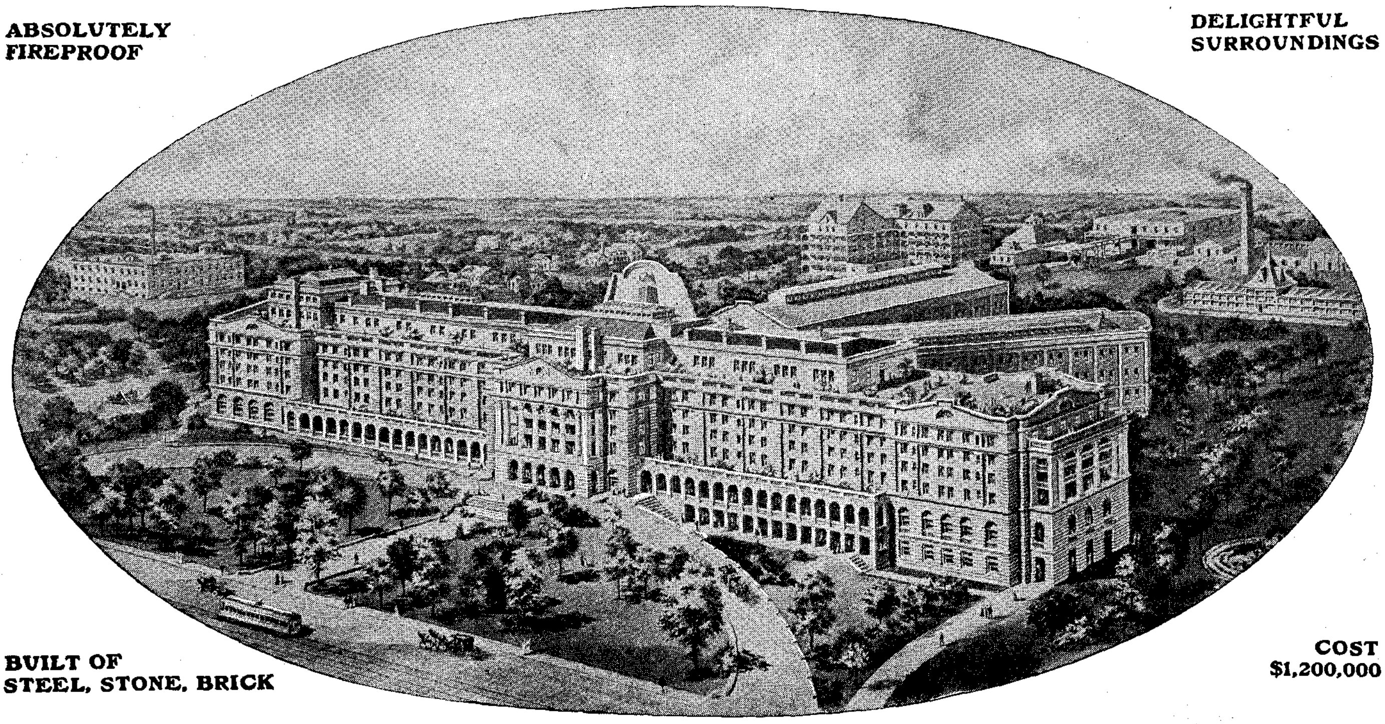

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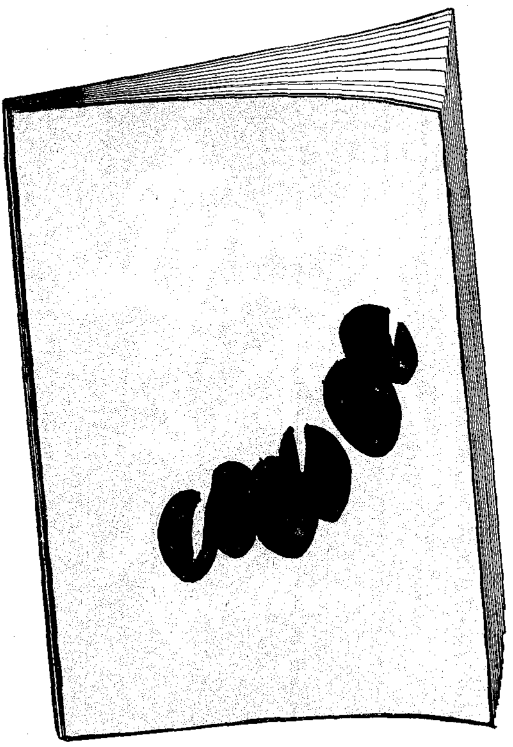

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In **Lyvolas** we have added a new food to the granary of the world —a food for the well and healthy, and a builder-up for the poor in flesh. **Lyvolas** are ripe olives with every oil cell fully developed and intact; they are the sun-kissed fruit from the choicest orchards in California, preserved by a process that brings them to your table an absolutely pure food.

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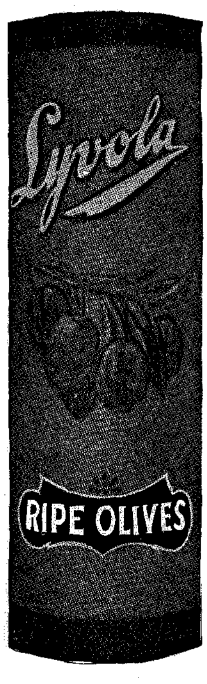

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M. C. Hutchings, Box 28, Bozeman, Mont., says: "I feel that I *cannot speak too highly of* Lyvola Ripe Olives as a most nutritious food. I certainly feel that I am doing humanity a favor by recommending them."

Miss S. M. George, 65 Holland St., W. Somerville, Mass., says: "The olives came and we like them very much, both as to taste and as an article of food. The oil is fine also. It is the first oil I have been able to use, and the flavor to it does not trouble me at all."

Mr. W. A. Peck, 1643 Champa St., Denver, Colo., says: "Do we like Lyvolas—well, indeed we do. We all enjoy them exceedingly. I would like to send for enough to last for a year."

Wm. Hartz, 160 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C., says: "I have eaten green olives and ripe olives, but no such olives as the 'Lyvolas.' They are certainly nice."

Mrs. O. C. Bull, *Station 2*, 128 *Madison St.*, Traverse City, Mich., says: "I can truthfully say Lyvola Ripe Olives are the best fruit I have ever eaten. I never tire of them. I have been a walking receptacle of drugs, which benefited me for only a short time. Constipation and kidney trouble have been my chronic ailments. The druggist will not be patronized by me in the future. I shall know who to call upon after this."

George H. Porter, Box 944, Stoughton, Mass., says: "Lyvola Ripe Olives are the most delicious of any olives I ever ate, and I have enjoyed them in the past in their own native Californian home."

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W. C. Allen, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: "The olives arrived in good shape last Saturday. They are the best olives we have ever had. Of course, they are naturally different from green olives."

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